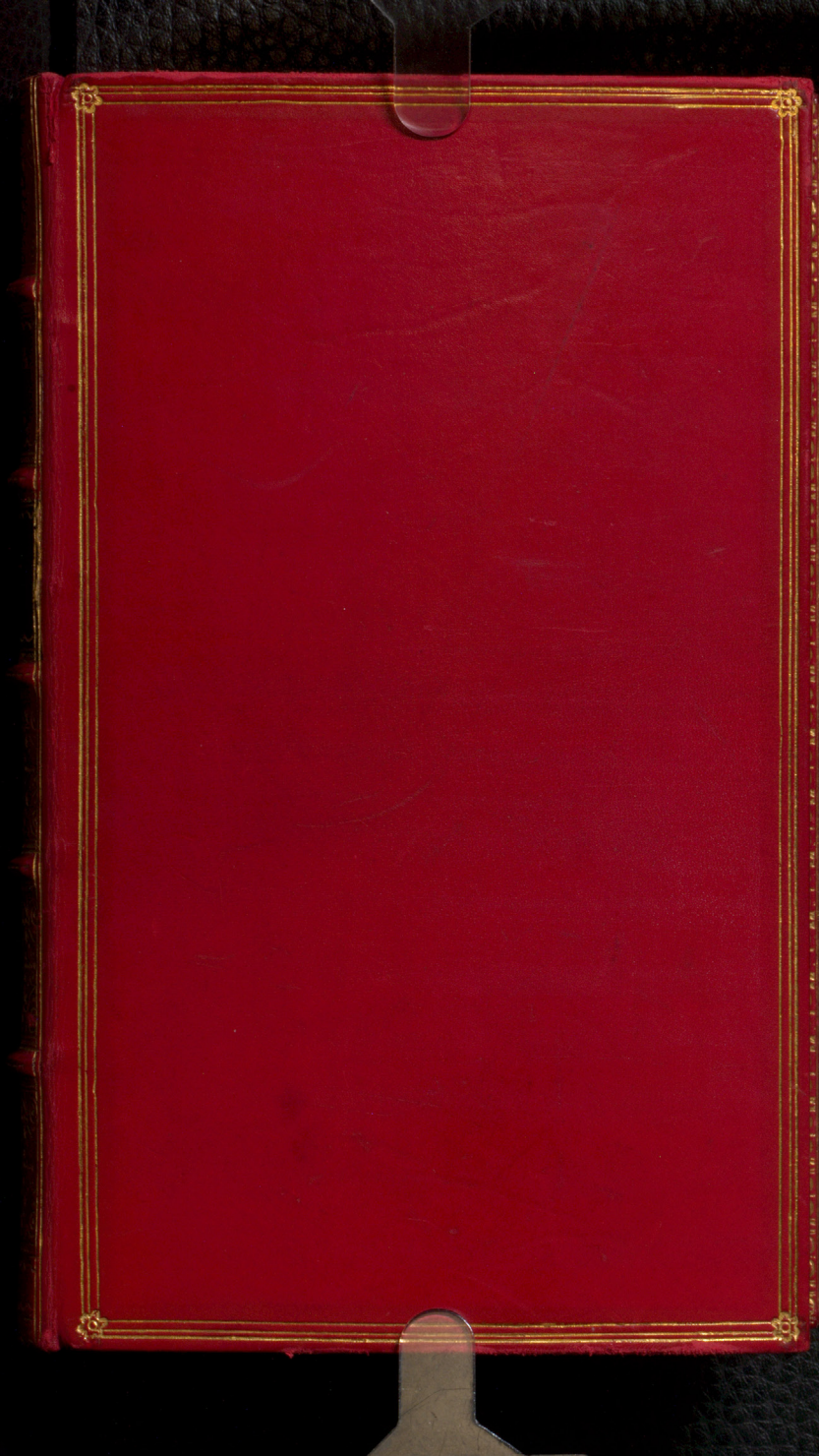
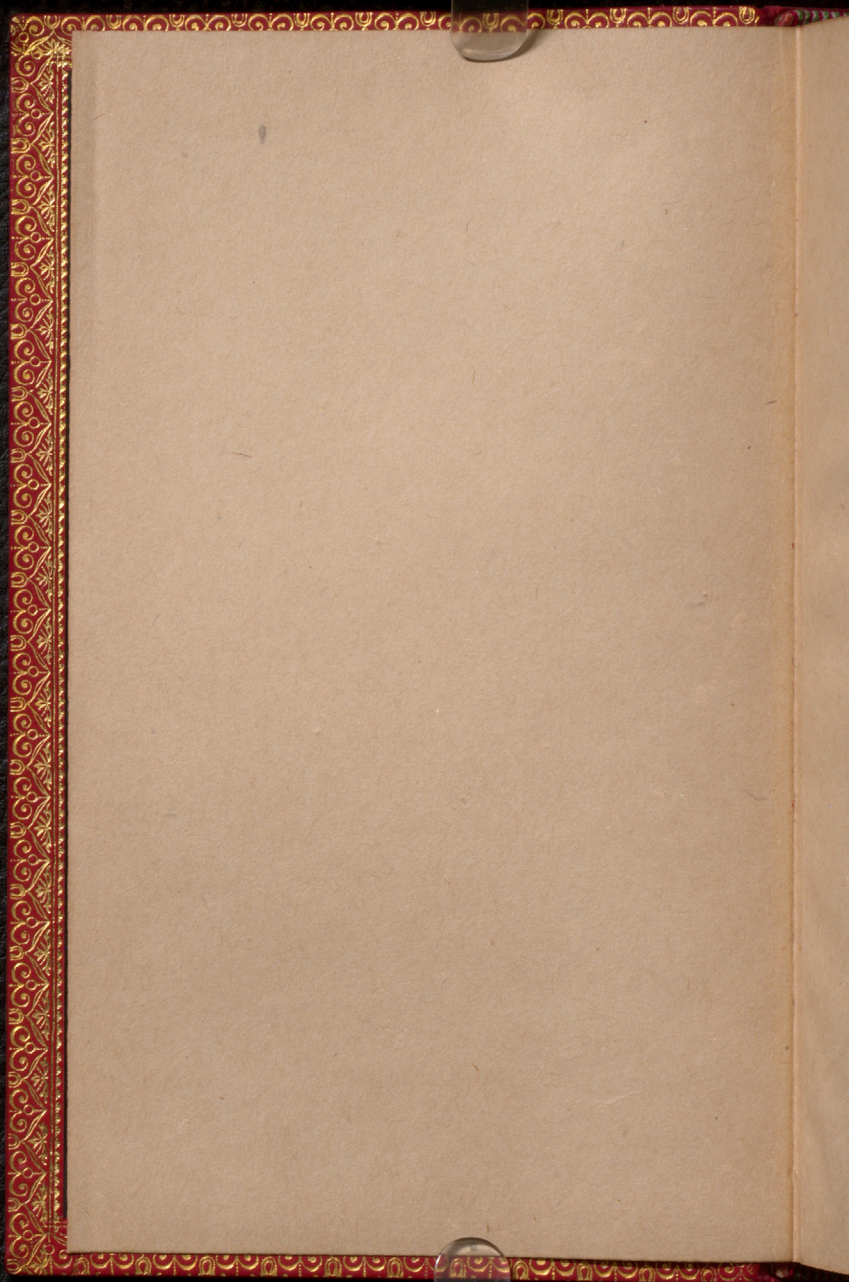


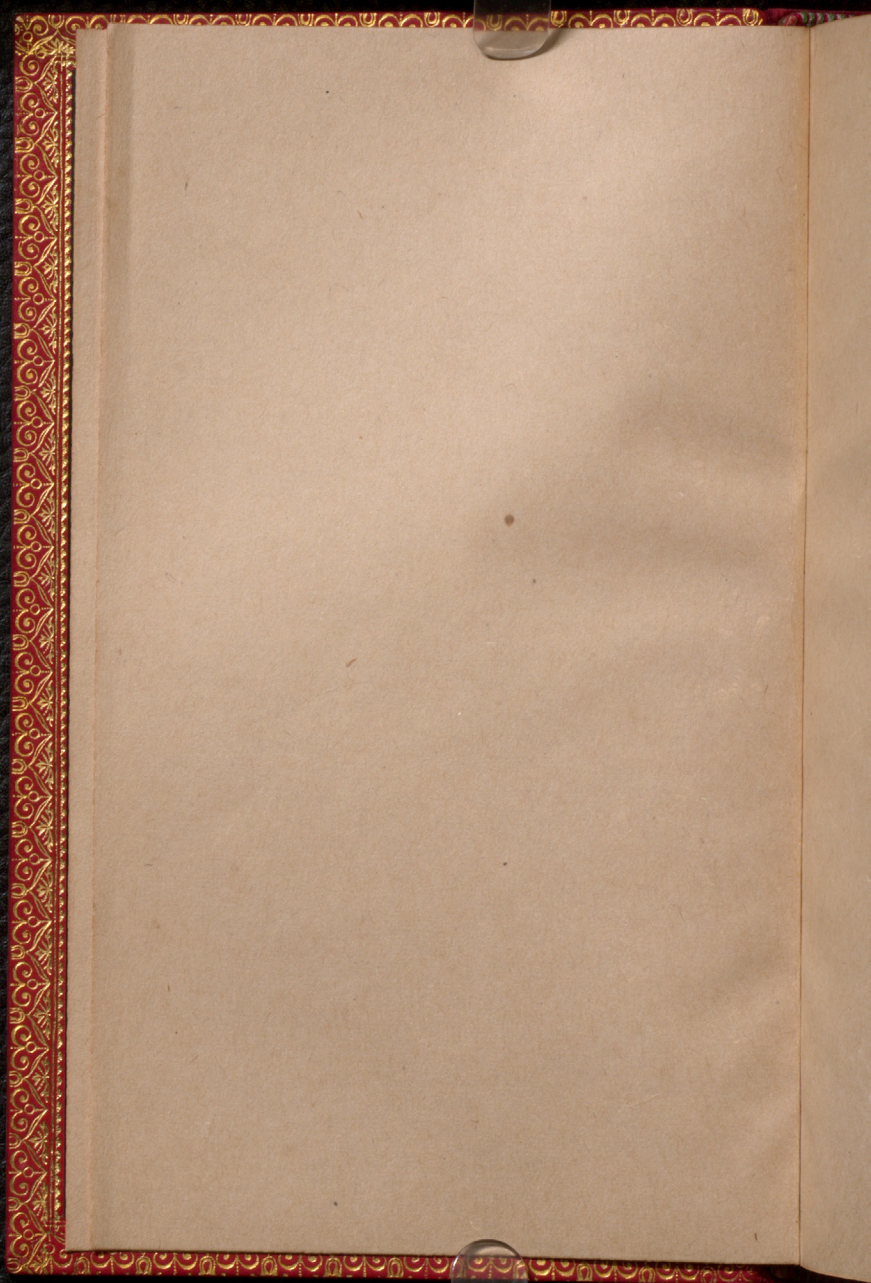


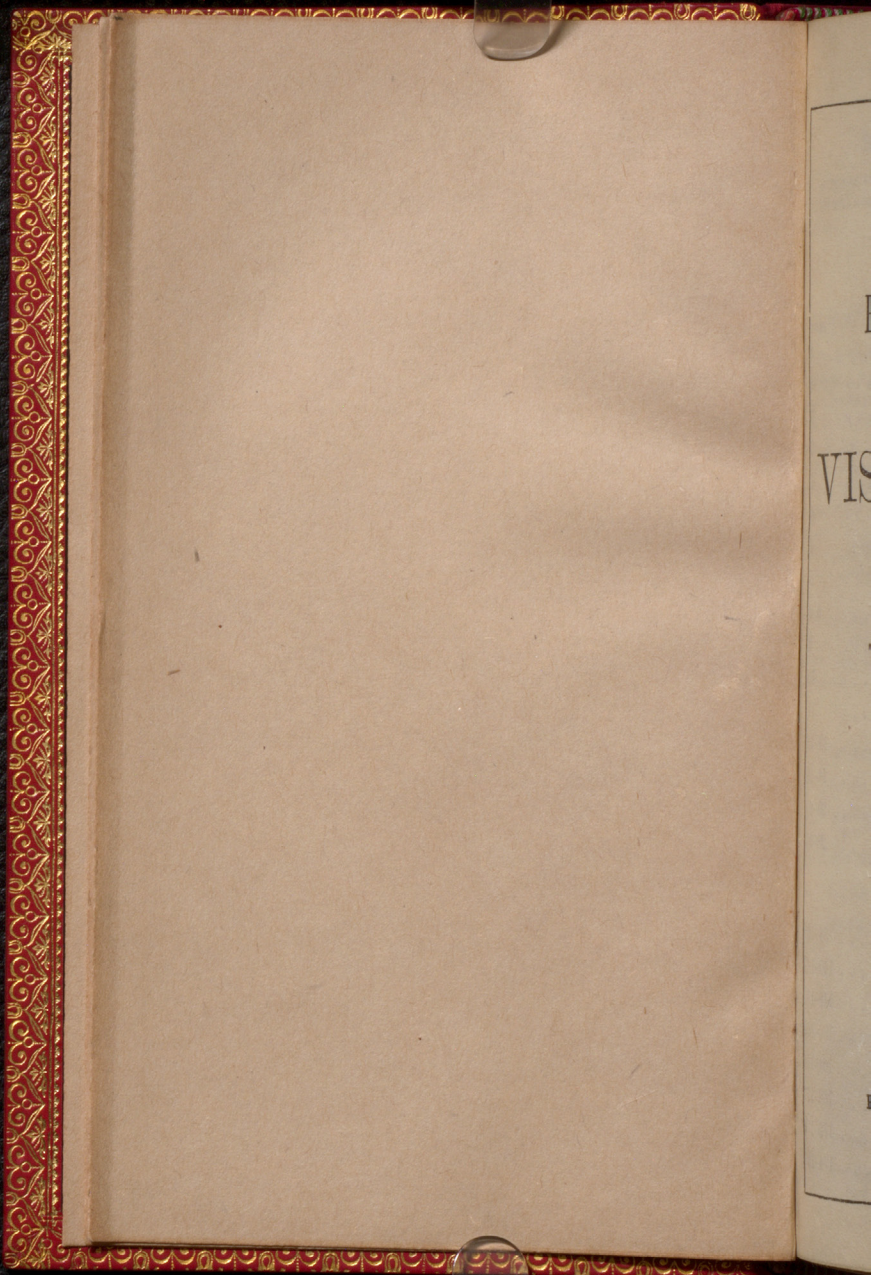
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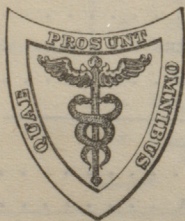






THE
PRACTITIONER'S
VISITING-LIST
1917

THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK



PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK
LEA & FEBIGER

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24-32
The permanent
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Molars, 1. Etc.
2-12-4 10

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

1. Keep your visiting list in such a way that you can fully explain it.
2. Transfer a record of your services at short intervals to a ledger, stating the items.

HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING LIST.

ENTER the names in the proper columns, and, in case of a new patient, the address (or husband's or parent's name and address) in the right-hand page under the head of "Memoranda." Under the proper date make a little dot • in lead pencil for a visit *to be paid*, and if at a special hour, write this down: 10 A. M. When a visit is paid make a diagonal stroke in ink, /. When several visits are paid a series of strokes, ///, may be made, or one with a little star *, and in the memorandum column the number of visits, "* 4 visits," may be written in. A night-visit should be marked N. For an expected office case a small circle in lead pencil, o, should be made, and when the patient has come a diagonal stroke in ink, φ. For a consultation write *C, and in the "Memoranda" "Consultation with Dr. —" (whoever asked you in consultation). When you call a consultant mark the visit */ and in the "Memoranda" column write "*Dr. — in consultation." A confinement case may be marked Cf., and anything special noted in column for memoranda. A vaccination should be marked V.

SIGNS.

12-13	•	Visit to be made.	φ	Office Visit.
14-19	/	Visit made.	C	Consultation (when you are the consultant).
20-27	••	Second Visit to be made same day.	Cf.	Confinement Case.
28-32	///	Second Visit made.	V	Vaccination.
	N	Night Visit.	*	Refers to a special note in column headed "Memoranda."
34-139	o	Office Visit expected.		

DENTITION.

THE first teeth usually appear at about the seventh month, but they may be cut earlier or later without any presumption of disease. The first or temporary set of teeth numbers twenty, and appears approximately as follows (the numbers indicate months):

Molars.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Molars.
24-12	18	9-7-7-9	18	12-24

The permanent teeth appear about as follows (the numbers indicate years):

Molars.	Bicuspid.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Bicuspid.	Molars.
25-13-6	10-9	11	8-7-7-8	11	9-10	6-13-25

TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT.

COUNT backward three months from the last day of menstruation, and add one year and seven days to the date thus reached. It should never be forgotten that an exact reckoning of the date of confinement is impossible, errors of one or two weeks being sometimes made.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert Degrees of the Centigrade Scale into those of Fahrenheit: Multiply the number of the former by 9 and divide by 5; if the temperature was above the freezing-point (0°), add 32° ; if it was below the freezing-point, subtract the result from 32° .

To convert Degrees of the Fahrenheit Scale into those of Centigrade: If the temperature be above the freezing-point (32°), subtract 32; if it be below the freezing-point, subtract the number from 32; then multiply the remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

In taking temperatures, the thermometer should always be used in the same situation (axilla, mouth, etc.), and left in for the same length of time (from five to seven minutes). It is important also, in keeping a record or making a report, to state the situation of the thermometer.

ORDINARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy, or Apothecaries', Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (ʒ)	= 20 grains.
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (ʒ)	= 60
8 drachms	= 1 ounce (ʒ)	= 480
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb)	= 5760

Wine, or Apothecaries', Measure.

60 minims (℥)	= 1 fluidrachm.
8 fluidrachms (f℥r.)	= 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces (f℥z.)	= 1 pint.
2 pints (O)	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (Cong.) = 231 cubic inches.

Linear Measure.

12 lines = 1 inch.

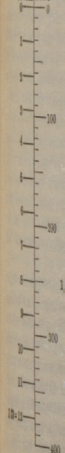
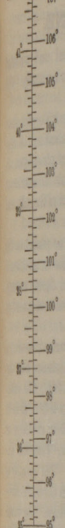
THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THIS system gets its name from the meter, which is the unit of linear measure. It is equal to 39.370432 inches, or a little over three and one-quarter feet.

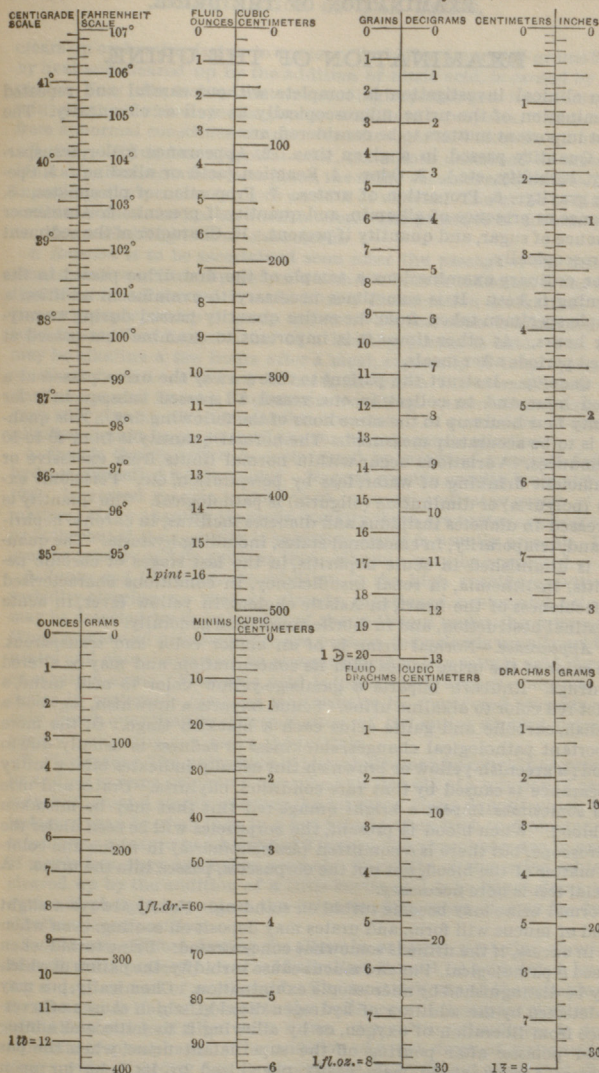
The gram is the unit of weight, and is equal to 15.432 grains (Troy).

The liter is the unit of solid or fluid measure, and is equal to 1.0567 quarts.

The names of the higher weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek terms Deka, Hecto, Kilo, and Myria. The names of the fractional weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin terms deci, centi, milli.



COMPARATIVE SCALES, showing at a glance the exact equivalent of ordinary weights and measures in those of the Metric System, and vice versa.



The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be found with great nicety by these scales. For instance, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain = $\frac{1}{4}$ of the metric equivalent of 7 grains, and 1-200 grain = $\frac{1}{200}$ of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

No clinical investigation is complete without careful and repeated examination of the urine, microscopically as well as chemically. The most important matters to be considered are—

1. Quantity passed in a given time. 2. Appearance (color, transparency, turbidity, etc.). 3. Odor. 4. Reaction (acid or alkaline). 5. Specific gravity. 6. Proportion of urates. 7. Proportion of phosphates. 8. Absence or presence of albumin, and quantity if present. 9. Absence or presence of sugar, and quantity if present. 10. Character of the sediment microscopically.

For ordinary examinations a sample of the first urine passed in the morning is best. It is sometimes necessary to examine in addition a sample specimen taken from the entire quantity passed during twenty-four hours. At other times it is important to examine that passed at stated periods after meals.

1. *Quantity*.—Instruct the patient to throw away the urine passed at a noted hour, and to collect in one vessel all passed subsequently for twenty-four hours up to the same hour of the following day. This quantity is to be accurately measured. The normal quantity is from 40 to 50 fluidounces. Variations occur within normal limits from excessive or insufficient drinking of water, loss by perspiration, etc. Persistent excess (polyuria) or diminution (oliguria) is pathological. The quantity is increased in diabetes insipidus and diabetes mellitus, in chronic nephritis, and, temporarily, in emotional states, including hysteria. The quantity is diminished in acute nephritis, in the last stages of chronic nephritis, in lithemia, in renal insufficiency, in conditions characterized by feebleness of the heart, in Asiatic cholera, in yellow fever, in acute intestinal obstruction, and in febrile conditions generally.

2. *Appearance*.—Normal urine is of an amber color and transparent. The color of the urine varies with its concentration, and may be altered by drugs. Rhubarb imparts a gamboge-yellow color to acid urine, a violet-red color to alkaline urine. Senna imparts a brownish, logwood a reddish, carbolic and gallic acids each a blackish tinge. Of the more important pathological changes, smokiness or redness is usually due to blood; a greenish-yellow or brownish tint usually indicates bile; a milky appearance is caused by that rare condition, chyluria. Urates and uric acid sometimes impart a bright orange-red tint that may be mistaken for blood. When blood is present, the corpuscles will be seen under the microscope, but there is a condition (*hemoglobinuria*) in which the coloring-matter of the blood, but not the corpuscles, passes into the urine. A special test is here necessary.

Normal urine may become turbid on standing. Nearly always a slight cloud of mucus will form, and urates may deposit on cooling, even when not in excess, if the urine is somewhat concentrated. Urine turbid when passed is pathological. Pus and mucus cause turbidity, the nature of which may be distinguished by microscopic examination. Chemically, pus may be detected by the addition of hydrogen dioxide, which causes effervescence from liberation of oxygen, or by allowing it to settle and adding liquor potassæ after pouring off the supernatant urine, when the pus becomes a ropy, viscid mass, easily recognized by its behavior upon attempting to pour it from the test-tube. Turbidity in an acid urine that

clears up on heating is due to urates. Turbidity, increased or unaffected by heat and cleared up by the addition of nitric acid, is caused by phosphates. Very pale, transparent urine, of high specific gravity, usually contains sugar; if of low specific gravity, and there is polyuria, it may be free from abnormal constituent or may contain sugar and likewise albumin.

3. *Odor*.—Urine has a typical odor, sometimes described as aromatic. If alkaline fermentation take place, the urine becomes ammoniacal. The ingestion of turpentine imparts an odor of violets. The urine of diabetes mellitus sometimes has a sweetish odor. The presence of acetone yields an odor resembling that of chloroform.

4. *Reaction* is to be ascertained soon after the passage of the urine by means of slips of litmus-paper, of which the blue is reddened if the secretion is acid, and the red is made blue if the secretion is alkaline; or by turmeric-paper, which is made brown if the secretion is alkaline. The total twenty-four hours' urine of a healthy person is acid. The urine may be alkaline a few hours after a meal, especially if large quantities of alkali have been taken, in cases in which the stomach has been washed out, and in cases of obstinate vomiting. Ammoniacal fermentation will give an alkaline reaction to urine. In conditions of acidosis alkalies should be given until the reaction becomes alkaline.

5. *Specific Gravity*.—This is ascertained by means of a special form of hydrometer called a urinometer. Normal specific gravity is about 1018 or 1020. Increased specific gravity (1025 or more) indicates excess of solid matters; if the quantity is scanty, usually these are urates or phosphates, or both; but if the quantity is excessive sugar is usually present. If the specific gravity is low (1010 or less), albumin may be suspected.

6. *Urates and Uric Acid*.—In addition to the high specific gravity and turbidity clearing on heat, as already mentioned, urates and uric acid may be detected by examination of the sediment under the microscope. When urates and uric acid only are present, the urine is usually acid, but urates and phosphates may be present together in a faintly acid, neutral, or alkaline urine. Free uric acid is (practically) always abnormal, and urates in noticeable quantity may usually be considered excessive, but only exact quantitative determination of the entire amount passed in twenty-four hours can make this certain.

7. *Phosphates*.—The proportion of phosphates may be roughly ascertained by adding to some urine in a test-tube half its bulk of a solution of caustic potash (1:8), and gently warming the mixture. If the deposit which forms is deeper than $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch in a test-tube $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, containing the mixture to a height of 2 inches, the phosphates are in excess. If much less, they are below normal. Turbidity of the urine which is cleared up by the addition of a little acetic acid is to be set down to an excess of phosphates, unless the urine is stale, when it may be due to alkaline decomposition.

8. *Albumin*.—Before testing for albumin or sugar, the urine should be filtered until perfectly clear. If alkaline, it must be acidulated by adding a drop or two of acetic acid. The most delicate of the reliable tests for albumin is to gently heat to the boiling-point the upper portion of a test-tube about half filled with urine. A resulting cloudiness is due to albumin or phosphates. The addition of a few drops of acetic acid will clear up the turbidity due to phosphates, but will not affect that due to albumin.

Heller's test is best performed by putting about 1 inch of nitric acid in a

test-tube, and by means of a pipette allowing a few drops of the filtered urine slowly to trickle down the side of the inclined test-tube, and to lie upon the acid. A more or less white and opaque ring or cloudiness, due to coagulation of the albumin, will form at the junction of the two fluids. The ring may appear at once or develop slowly; hence the test-tube containing the urine and acid should be allowed to stand for about ten minutes before a negative result is recorded.

8. *Sugar*.—The presence of sugar in quantities sufficient to have any pathological significance may be detected by *Boettger's test*, which consists in placing in a test-tube about a drachm each of filtered urine and liquor potassæ, and adding a minute quantity of subnitrate of bismuth. If sugar be present, prolonged boiling will cause a precipitate of metallic bismuth, forming a black deposit at the bottom of the test-tube. A grayish precipitate may be caused by substances other than sugar. The result of the bismuth test is to be corroborated by *Trommer's test*. To the urine alkalinized with potassium hydroxide is added drop by drop a ten-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate until a slight precipitate persists. The occurrence of a yellowish or reddish precipitate of copper oxide on the application of gentle heat indicates the presence of sugar in quantity more than a trace. The reaction will also take place in from six to twenty-four hours without the application of heat.

To determine the quantity of sugar, *Fehling's solution* is usually employed. 34.64 grams of pure crystallized copper sulphate are dissolved in pure water, and the solution is made up to 500 c.c. 100 c.c. of sodium hydroxide of a sp. gr. of 1.34 and 175 grams of powdered Rochelle salt are dissolved in 400 c.c. of water, and the solution is also made up to 500 c.c. The two solutions are best kept in separate well-stoppered, dark-colored bottles. For use equal parts are mixed as required. Every 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution requires 5 centigrams of glucose to reduce it completely. The test is best made by placing in a test-tube 0.5 c.c. each of the two solutions, adding sufficient distilled water to make approximately 5 c.c., and boiling. If no change of color should occur, the test may be proceeded with: 1 part of the urine to be tested having been added to 9 parts of distilled water, this diluted urine is now permitted to slowly flow from a burette into the liquid in the test-tube, or is added drop by drop until all the blue color has disappeared. To ascertain the percentage of sugar the following formula may be used: $5 \div u$ (u = number of tenth cubic centimeters of diluted urine used). To determine the grams of sugar passed in twenty-four hours multiply the percentage by the number of cubic centimeters voided in this period and omit the last two figures.

Quantity by the Fermentation Process.—Take specific gravity and record it. Place 8 ounces of urine in a pint bottle, add a piece of compressed yeast about the size of a walnut, insert a perforated cork, and place the bottle in a warm place (86° to 90° F.) for four or five hours or longer. Then allow the urine to cool, and again take sp. gr. Each degree of loss of sp. gr. represents about one grain of sugar to the ounce, or the total number of degrees lost multiplied by 0.23 will give the sugar percentage.

If sugar be found, frequent examinations must be made for

Acetone.—To the urine or a distillate thereof is added tincture of iodine or compound solution of iodine and then sufficient ammonia to form a deep-black precipitate. This disappears gradually in the presence of acetone and is replaced by a yellowish precipitate of iodoform, which is

recognizable by its odor and by appearing microscopically as made up of six-sided tables or stars. After this, examination must be made for

Diacetic Acid.—Tincture of ferric chloride is slowly added to the urine; the phosphates thus precipitated are removed by filtration; and more iron chloride is added. If a Bordeaux-red color results part of the urine is boiled and part heated with sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. If the boiled urine gives no reaction with the iron solution, or only a slight coloration, while the iron-chloride reaction with the ethereal extract fades within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and if acetone is present (see above), we may conclude that the grave condition of acidosis exists.

10. The character of the microscopic sediment is always of great significance. This part of the examination requires special instruction.

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalis and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Antipyrine should be given with alcohol or water only.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalies.

Calomel, with antipyrin, alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirit of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chloral, with cyanides and alkalies.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalies.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumin, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. (It may, however, be advantageously combined with tincture of the chloride of iron and liq. acidi arsenosi, or with iodide of potassium.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalies, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

Potassium chlorate (and potassium permanganate) should not be rubbed up with tannic acid or other organic oxidizable substance.

Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirit of nitrous ether, with antipyrin, sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Vegetable preparations holding tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

Alkaloids are precipitated or destroyed by tannic acid, alkalies, iodine or iodides, and chlorinous compounds.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high under the shoulders, so as to cause the neck to be stretched out and the chin to be carried from the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

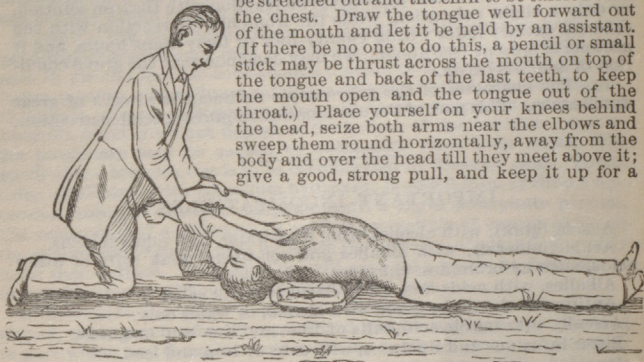


FIG. 1.

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure for a few seconds against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. Rhythmic traction of the tongue may also be practised.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not aban-

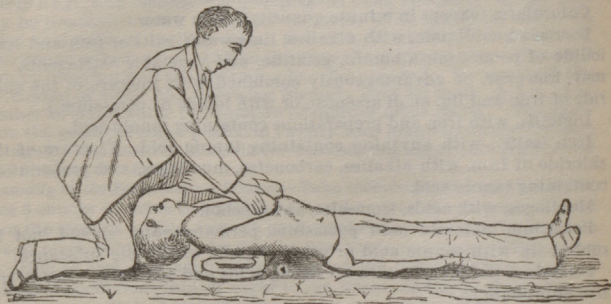


FIG. 2.

doned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death, for life may be present when only a most acute ear can detect the sound of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger-ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse; flushed face; convulsions or coma; sore throat; "strawberry tongue." Incubation: a few hours to a few days.	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104°-106°. Defervescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumin in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis. Dur.: wk. or 10 dys. Usually mild. Disappears gradually. Duration: week or 10 days.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; slight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present. Incubation: 2 to 3 wks.	Appears early. Often first symptom noted, first on face and neck, then on trunk. Rosy papules, scattered or clustered. Fades in one part and appears in another. Lasts about three days.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pus and leave pits. Duration: about a week.
Varicella (Chicken-pox).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; slight malaise or none. Incubation: about 2 weeks.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shot-sized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola and even umbilicated; appear in successive crops; usually few in number.	Symptoms grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbated. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks). Duration: about 3 weeks.
Variola (Smallpox).	Usually sudden; chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back; debility; mucous membranes often involved. Temperature falls with appearance of rash. Incubation: about 12 days.	Appears on third or fourth day; first on face and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Fine shot-like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well-marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid. Duration: week or 10 days.
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; lachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis. Temperature rises with appearance of rash. Incubation: 2 wks.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited; usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (rescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of those forms of poisoning most likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory :

POISON.	TREATMENT.
<i>Nature unknown</i>	{ Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids; Stimulate, if necessary; keep up breathing.
<i>Acids—</i> Sulphuric, } Nitric, } Hydrochloric, } Oxalic, }	{ Give an alkali (soap, soda, and whitewash usually at hand); limewater; magnesia; Provoke vomiting; avoid stomach-pump; Give ice cream and bland fluids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary; Feed by enema.
<i>Hydrocyanic Acid and</i> <i>Potassium Cyanide</i> . .	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; Stimulate; potassium permanganate; Give dilute ammonia-water—by intravenous injection, if necessary; chlorine-water; Cold affusions; Give atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, hypodermatically.
<i>Carbolic Acid and Creosote</i>	{ Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid; atropine, hypodermatically; Stomach-pump or emetics; White of egg; amyl nitrite; Stimulate; artificial heat.
<i>Alkalies—</i> Ammonia, } Soda, } Potash, } Lye, }	{ Give vinegar, lemon-juice, or orange-juice, or other acid or a fixed oil; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Arsenic—</i> Paris green, } Scheele's green, } Fowler's solution, }	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and magnesium oxide; Give dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Acetate of Lead</i>	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give Epsom salt or dilute sulphuric acid; Milk, raw eggs, and water; Morphine hypodermatically for pain; Potassium iodide to eliminate the drug.
<i>Mercury,</i> <i>Corrosive sublimate,</i> } <i>Antimony,</i> } <i>Tartar Emetic,</i> }	{ Emetics; careful lavage; Give some infusion containing tannic acid; Give raw eggs and milk; bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Copper Salts</i>	{ Give albumin (milk, raw eggs); yellow prussiate of potassium; Stomach-pump or emetics; Give bland fluids.
<i>Phosphorus</i>	{ Provoke vomiting by repeated five-grain doses of sulphate of copper; Potassium permanganate ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.); Give dose of magnesium oxide, but <i>no</i> oil.
<i>Nitrate of Silver</i> (lunar caustic), }	{ Give strong salt and water; } repeat many Provoke vomiting; } times.
<i>Iodine</i>	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give gelatinized starch and water; Give bland fluids.

POISON.	TREATMENT.
Opium— Morphine, } Laudanum, } Paregoric, etc., }	{ Stomach-pump; emetic; potassium permanganate, by mouth; adrenalin; ammonia; hot strong coffee by the bowel; atropine, cocaine, or strychnine hypodermatically; oxygen-inhalations; artificial respiration; lingual traction.
Chloral— Paraldehyde, }	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; artificial heat; massage; stimulate; strychnine; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration.
Nux Vomica— Strychnine, } Picrotoxin, }	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; animal charcoal or tannic acid; bromide and chloral; amyl nitrite; chloroform by inhalation; artificial respiration.
Aconite— Veratrum viride, }	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; heat; atropine; artificial respiration.
Hemlock, Toadstool, } Tobacco, etc., }	{ Provoke vomiting and give a purge; tannic or gallic acid; Stimulate well; keep up breathing.
Belladonna or Atropine, Hyoscyamus or Hyoscyamine, } Duboisia or Duboisine, } Stramonium or Daturine, }	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; Enema hot strong coffee; artificial heat; morphine; pilocarpine; physostigmine; artificial respiration.
Alcohol	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; Give ammonia and water.
Decayed Meat or Vegetables . .	{ Provoke vomiting; wash out stomach; Give a purgative; give an enema; Give powdered charcoal and hydrogen dioxide.
Poisonous Gases— Carbonic acid or oxide, } Sulphuretted hydrogen, }	{ Fresh air; oxygen; Artificial respiration; Amyl nitrite or nitro-glycerin; Stimulation.

To provoke vomiting, warm water may be used, with or without ground mustard (3ss to a pint of water), or ipecac (3i of the powder or f3ss of the syrup), or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited. The stomach-pump or simple siphon-tube, if accessible, is better. Apomorphine (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. $\frac{1}{4}$) subcutaneously is a reliable emetic.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, mucilage, barley-water, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or ammonia and water. Of this last a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are ammonia and water (a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, white-wash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

Antagonists are drugs which physiologically oppose the poison, as atropine to opium, chloral to strychnine, pilocarpine to atropine.

TABLE OF DOSES.

Maximum doses, as a rule, are not intended to be repeated.

For hypodermatic use the dose should be *half* that used by the mouth.

For use by rectum the dose should be *twice* that used by the mouth.

Doses for Children.—Dr. Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction, the numerator of which is 1. Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$; the dose should be $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ th that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Acetanilidum	2—7	0.13 — 0.5
Acetphenetidinum (phenacetin)	2—6	0.13 — 0.35
Acid, benzoic	5—15	0.32 — 1.0
boric	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
camphoric (to check night-sweats)	15—30	1.0 — 2.0
gallic	3—60	0.2 — 4.0
hydriodic dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4.0
hydrobrom. dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4.0
hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
hydrocyan. dil.	2—6	0.12 — 0.35
nitric. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
phosphoric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.0
salicylic.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
sulphuric. arom.	5—15	0.3 — 1.0
sulphuric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.0
tannic	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{300}$ — $\frac{1}{200}$	0.0002 — 0.0003
Adrenalin (vaso-constrictor) locally		1:10,000 to 1:11,000
Æthylmorphinæ hydrochlor. (dionin)	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.015 — 0.032
Aloinum	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.008 — 0.2
Alumen (as astringent)	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Ammonii benzoas	10—20	0.65 — 1.3
bromide	5—30	0.32 — 2.0
carb.	3—10	0.2 — 0.65
chloride	10—30	0.65 — 2.0
iodid. <i>vel</i> valer.	2—15	0.13 — 1.0
Amyl nitris (inhaled or internally)	2—5	0.1 — 0.32
Antimon. et pot. tart.; diaph.	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003 — 0.006
et pot. tart.; emetic	1—2	0.06 — 0.13
Antipyrine	2—15	0.13 — 1.0
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002 — 0.006
Argenti nitras	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.032
oxidum	$\frac{1}{3}$ —2	0.032 — 0.13

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Arseni iodidum	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 — 0.004
trioxidi (arsenous acid)	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 — 0.003
Aspirin	5—10	0.32 — 0.6
Atropine sulphas	$\frac{1}{128}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$	0.0005 — 0.002
Auri et sodii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002 — 0.008
Barii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{4}$ —5	0.032 — 0.3
Benzol	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
Benzonaphthol	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Beta-naphthol	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Bismuthi salicylas <i>vel</i> subgallas	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
subcarbonas <i>vel</i> subnitras	5—60	0.32 — 4.0
Bromoformum (in whooping-cough, etc.)	3—5	0.2 — 0.3
Caffeina	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
citrata	3—8	0.2 — 0.5
Calcii chlorid. hydrat.	5—20	0.32 — 1.3
lactas	5—15	0.3 — 1.0
Camphor	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
monobrom.	2—5	0.13 — 0.32
Cerii oxalas	1—10	0.065 — 0.65
Chloralformamidum (chloralamide)	15—60	0.2 — 4.0
Chloralum hydratum	3—20	0.2 — 1.3
Chloroformum	1—15	0.06 — 1.0
Cinchonidina, and its salts	5—30	0.32 — 2.0
Cocaina (locally, 1 to 4% sol.) internally	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.032
Codeina	$\frac{1}{16}$ —2	0.004 — 0.13
Colchicina	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0006 — 0.0013
Copaiba	15—60	1.0 — 4.0
Creosote carbonate	3—30	0.2 — 2.0
Creosotum	$\frac{1}{4}$ —20	0.032 — 1.3
Cupri sulphas	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.015
Diacetylmorphinæ hydrochlor. (heroine)	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$	0.004 — 0.005
Digitalinum	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005 — 0.016
Digitalis	$\frac{1}{8}$ —2	0.008 — 0.13
Elaterinum	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$	0.001 — 0.005
Elaterium	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.016
Emetinæ hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.032
Ergotinum	2—8	0.13 — 0.5
Extractum aconiti	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005 — 0.015
bellad. foliorum.	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
cannab. (with caution)	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.032
cascaræ sagradæ	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
cimicifugæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
colchici cormi	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.05 — 0.1
colocynthidis comp.	5—15	0.32 — 1.0
ergotæ	$\frac{1}{3}$ —15	0.032 — 1.0
euphorbiæ piluliferæ	30—60	2.0 — 4.0
fel bovis	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
gelsemii	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.015
hydrastis	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
hyoscyami	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2	0.032 — 0.13
nucis vomicæ	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.032
opii	$\frac{1}{8}$ —1	0.008 — 0.06
physostigmatis	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.01
rhei	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
stramonii	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.03
sumbul.	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
taraxaci	5—60	0.32 — 4.0
viburni prunifolii	5—10	0.3 — 0.6
Ferri carb. sacch.	2—15	0.13 — 1.0
et ammonii citras	3—5	0.2 — 0.3
et quininae citras	3—5	0.2 — 0.3
hypophosphis	5—10	0.32 — 0.65

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Ferri lactas	1-3	0.065 — 0.2
oxid. hydrat. cum magnes. (antidote to arsenic)	{f 3 1/2 — f 3 1/4} (frequently)	16.0 — 32.0
phosphas	1-5	0.065 — 0.32
sulphas	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
sulphas exsiccata	1-2 1/2	0.032 — 0.15
valer.	1-3	0.065 — 0.2
Ferrum reduct.	1-5	0.065 — 0.32
Fluidextractum aconiti	1-2	0.03 — 0.12
belladonnæ radicis	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
buchu	20-30	1.3 — 2.0
cannabis	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
cascariæ sagrada	16-30	1.0 — 2.0
sagradæ aromata	15-45	1.0 — 3.0
cimicifugæ	10-30	0.6 — 2.0
colchici seminis	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
digitalis	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
ergotæ	30-60	2.0 — 4.0
gelsemii	2-10	0.12 — 0.6
hydrastis	15-45	1.0 — 3.0
hyoscyami	5-16	0.3 — 1.0
lobeliæ	5-30	0.3 — 2.0
nucis vomicæ	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
pilocarpi	30-60	2.0 — 4.0
rhei	15-30	1.0 — 2.0
scillæ	1-2	0.065 — 0.12
senegæ	10-20	0.60 — 1.2
staphisagariæ	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
stramonii	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
viburni prunifolii	60-120	4.0 — 8.0
Glandulæ pituitariæ siccæ	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
suprarenales siccæ	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
thyroides siccæ	1-5	0.015 — 0.3
granatum	15-45	1.0 — 3.0
Guaiacol	1-5	0.015 — 0.3
carbonas	2-10	0.13 — 0.65
Haffkine's prophylactic vaccine (subcutaneously)	15-75	1.0 — 5.0
Hexamethylenamine	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	1/64 — 1/10	0.001 — 0.006
chlor. mite	1/16 — 1/10	0.004 — 0.65
iodid. flav.	1/6 — 1	0.01 — 0.065
iodid. rubr.	1/50 — 1/10	0.0013 — 0.006
salicylas	1/20 — 1/10	0.0032 — 0.0065
subsulphas flav., as emetic	2-5	0.13 — 0.35
c. creta	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Hydrastina	1-1	0.016 — 0.06
Hydrastinina hydrochloridum	1-1	0.016 — 0.065
Hydrogeni dioxid. (10 vol. sol.)	30-120	2.0 — 8.0
Hyoscine hydrobrom.	1/200 — 1/70	0.0003 — 0.0009
Hyoscyamine sulph.	1/200 — 1/60	0.0003 — 0.001
Ichthyol (locally, 10 to 50%) (internally)	3-5	0.2 — 0.32
Infusum digitalis	f 3 1 — f 3 4	4.0 — 16.0
Iodoformum	1-5	0.065 — 0.32
Iodol	1-1	0.01 — 0.032
Ipecacuanha { expect.	1-1	0.01 — 0.065
{ emet.	15-30	1.0 — 2.0
Jalapa	15-30	1.0 — 2.0
Liq. ammon. acet.	f 3 2 — f 3 8	8.0 — 32.0
arsen. et hydr. iod., { To be		
potassii arsenit., { increased	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
sodii arsenatis, { cautiously.		

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Liq. ferri albuminate	f 3 2—f 3 4	8.0 —16.0
ferri chloridi	2—10	0.13 —0.65
ferri subsulphatis	3—5	0.2 —0.3
potassii citrat.	f 3 2—f 3 4	8.0 —16.0
Lithii bromid. <i>vel</i>	5—20	0.32 —1.3
carb. <i>vel</i> citras	2—10	0.13 —0.65
Magnesii carb.	15—60	1.0 —4.0
oxidi ponderosi	15—45	1.0 —3.0
Mangani oxid. nigr.	1—5	0.065 —0.32
hypophosphis	2—5	0.12 —0.3
Massa ferri carb.	5—15	0.32 —1.0
hydrarg.	1—15	0.065 —1.0
Methyl salicylas (oil of wintergreen)	10—15	0.6 —1.0
Mist. chloroformi	f 3 1—f 3 4	4.0 —16.0
ferri et amm. acet.	f 3 1—f 3 4	4.0 —16.0
glycyrrhizæ comp.	f 3 1—f 3 4	4.0 —16.0
Morphina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 —0.032
Moschus	2—15	0.13 —1.0
Nitroglycerinum (<i>Trinitrin. Spts. Glycerylis nitratis</i>), 1% solution	{ gtt. 1, increased. }	0.06, increased
Oleoresina aspidii (filix mas)	15—60	1.0 —4.0
capsici	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 —0.03
cubebæ	5—20	0.3 —1.3
Oleum eucalypti	5—10	0.3 —0.6
ricini	f 3 2—6	8.0 —24.0
santali	10—30	0.06 —2.0
terebinthinæ	2—30	0.12 —2.0
tiglii	gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 —0.12
Opium pulvis (12% morphine)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.008 —0.13
Pancreatin	10—20	0.65 —1.3
Paraldehyde	20—60	1.3 —4.0
Pelletierine tannate	3—5	0.2 —0.3
Phenol (carbolic acid)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 —0.1
Phenolphthaleinum	2—4	0.12 —0.25
Phenyl salicylate (salol)	5—20	0.3 —1.2
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{128}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0005 —0.0013
Physostigminæ sulphas	$\frac{1}{128}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0005 —0.0011
Pilocarpina, and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001 —0.032
Plumbi acetat	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.032 —0.2
Potassii acetat <i>vel</i> bicarbonas	15—60	1.0 —4.0
bitartras <i>vel</i> bromidum	8—60	0.5 —4.0
chloras	5—20	0.32 —1.3
citras	15—30	1.0 —2.0
iodidum	5—60	0.32 —4.0
nitras	2—15	0.13 —1.0
permanganas	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.032 —0.32
Pulvis glycyrrhizæ comp.	30—60	2.0 —4.0
ipecac. et opii	5—15	0.32 —1.0
jalapæ comp.	10—60	0.65 —4.0
rhei comp.	5—60	0.32 —4.0
Quinina, and its salts	2—5	0.13 —0.32
Quinina et urææ hydrochlor.	15—30	1.0 —2.0
Resina jalapæ	2—5	0.13 —0.32
podophylli	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 —0.032
scammonii	2—10	0.13 —0.65
Resorcinol	2—5	0.13 —0.32
Rheum	2—30	0.13 —2.0
Saccharin (benzosulphinidum)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.03 —0.32
Salacinum	15—20	1.0 —1.3
Salvarsan (also neosalvarsan)	5—10	0.3 —0.6
Santoninum	$\frac{1}{4}$ —5	0.015 —0.32
Scilla	1—3	0.065 —0.2

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Scopolaminæ hydrobromidum	$\frac{1}{240}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$	0.00027— 0.00064
Serum, antidiphthericum (subcutaneously)	1000 to 10,000	units
antidysentericum (subcutaneously)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —3 $\frac{5}{8}$	10.0 —20.0
antimeningococcic (subarachnoid)	$\frac{4}{5}$ —12 $\frac{5}{8}$	15.0 —45.0
antiplague (subcutaneously)	5—15 $\frac{5}{8}$	20.0 —60.0
antipneumococcic (subcutaneously)	5—10 $\frac{5}{8}$	20.0 —40.0
antitetanicum	1000 to 10,000	units
antistreptococcic (subcutaneously)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ —8 $\frac{5}{8}$	10.0 —30.0
antivenomous (subcutaneously)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ —5 $\frac{5}{8}$	10.0 —20.0
Sodii arsenas	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 — 0.006
arsenas exsiccatus	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0006 — 0.0032
benzoas	5—15	0.32 — 1.0
boras <i>vel</i> bromidum	5—30	0.32 — 2.0
cacodylas	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.13
citras	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —30	1.0 — 2.0
hypophosphis	5—15	0.3 — 1.0
iodidum	2—30	0.13 — 2.0
nitris	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
phosphas	60—120	4.0 — 8.0
salicylas	5—30	0.32 — 2.0
Sparteinae sulph. (cardiant and diuretic)	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.03
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	15—120	1.0 — 8.0
ammonia arom.	15—60	1.0 — 4.0
camphoræ	5—30	0.32 — 2.0
chloroformi	15—60	1.0 — 4.0
Stramonium	1—2	0.065 — 0.012
Strontii bromidum <i>vel</i> iodidum <i>vel</i> salicylas	5—30	0.32 — 2.0
Strophanthin	$\frac{1}{320}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0002 — 0.0004
Strychnina, and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 — 0.0032
Sulphonethylmethane (trional)	5—20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphonmethane (sulphonal)	5—20	0.3 — 1.2
Sulphur	$5\frac{1}{2}$ —54	2.0 —16.0
præcipitum	30—60	2.0 — 4.0
Sumbul	30—45	2.0 — 3.0
Syr. acidi hydriodici	60—90	4.0 — 6.0
ferri iodidi	5—30	0.3 — 2.0
scilla comp.	5—30	0.3 — 2.0
Terebene	5—15	0.3 — 1.0
Terpin hydrate (tonic expectorant)	2—5	0.13 — 0.3
Tetanus antitoxin (subcutaneously)	75—300	5.0 —20.0
Tetronal (hypnotic)	15—60	1.0 — 4.0
Theobrominae sodio salicylas (diuretic)	5—30	0.32 — 2.0
Thymol	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Tinct. acniti	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
aloes	15—60	1.0 — 4.0
assafoetida	30—60	2.0 — 4.0
belladonnae foliorum	2—15	0.12 — 1.0
benzoin comp.	30—60	2.0 — 4.0
cannabis	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
capsici	8—15	0.5 — 1.0
cinchonæ comp.	15—120	1.0 — 8.0
colchici sem.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
digitalis	3—15	0.2 — 1.0
ferri chloridi	10—30	0.6 — 2.0
gambir comp.	30—60	2.0 — 4.0
gelsemii	2—15	0.12 — 1.0
guaiaci ammon.	30—60	2.0 — 4.0
hydrastis	30—120	2.0 — 8.0
hyoscyami	5—30	0.3 — 2.0
iodi	5—15	0.3 — 1.0

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Tinct. kino	15-120	1.0 — 8.0
lobelia	5-30	0.3 — 2.0
moschi	15-60	1.0 — 4.0
nucis vomica	5-15	0.3 — 1.0
opii	2-15	0.12 — 1.0
opii camph.	5-240	0.3 — 16.0
opii deodorati	5-15	0.3 — 1.0
physostigmatis	5-15	0.3 — 1.0
stramon.	5-10	0.3 — 1.0
strophanthi (cardiant and diuretic)	2-10	0.12 — 0.65
valer, ammon.	10-120	0.6 — 8.0
veratri viridis	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Uranium nitrate	5-10	0.32 — 0.65
Urea	20-60	0.32 — 4.0
Vaccine (subcutaneously).		
acne	Initial dose	5 to 25 millions killed bacteria.
b. coli communis	"	10 to 50 " "
b. Friedländer	"	250 " "
gonococcic	"	10 to 50 " "
pneumococcic	"	10 to 50 " "
pneumococcic mixed	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 c.c.
pyocyaneus	"	10 to 50 millions killed bacteria.
staphylococcic	"	50 to 250 " "
streptococcic	"	50 to 250 " "
typhoid	"	50 to 250 " "
Remedies.	Gr. or min.	Gm. or c.c.
Veronal	5-15	0.32 — 1.0
Zinci acet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.032 — 0.13
oxid.	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
phenosulphonas (sulphocarbolas)	1-5	0.06 — 0.32
sulphas {alternative	$\frac{1}{2}$ -6	0.015 — 0.4
{emetic	15-30	1.0 — 2.0
valeras	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.032 — 0.32

THERAPEUTIC REMINDERS.

Abcess.

Camphor and phenol locally, to abort.
Calcium sulphide. Cod-liver oil.
Hydrogen peroxide, 10 per cent. solution, to wash out.
Incision and antiseptic irrigation.
Iodoform gauze, packed, or oily solution of iodoform injected.
Iron. Quinine. Guaiacol.

Acne.

Fowler's solution. Laxatives.
Hot-water face-bath, followed by sulphur ointment or lotion. [liver oil.
Blaud's pill. Opsonic treatment. Cod-Solution of resorcinol, locally.
Staphylococcic vaccine.

Adenitis.

Hydrated calcium chloride (gr. 5).
Ichthyol, iodoform or iodoform-collodion, iodine ointment, tincture of iodine, kaolin poultice, locally.
Iron, syrup of the iodide, grt. 5 to 30.
Removal of gland. Guaiacol. Tonics.

Anæmia.

Arsenic and iron, singly or combined.
Beta-naphthol. Bitters, with iron.
Raw eggs and milk. Sodium cacodylate.
Creosote. Bone-marrow. Lecithin.
Hypophosphites with cod-liver oil.
Laxatives and mineral acids.
Massage. Mercury in syphilitic cases.
Oxygen by inhalation.
Nitro-glycerin to relax vessels.
Benzol for myeloid leukemia.
Quinine in malarial cases.
Syrup of phosphate of iron, peroxide of hydrogen (10 vol. solution), and glycerin, equal parts (5ij in water).

Angina Pectoris.

Alcohol, when vascular relaxation.
Arsenic. Diet.
Ether, hypodermically during attack.
Iodides or salicylates.
Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hypodermically.
Nitrite of amyl, grt. 5, from handkerchief during attack.
Nitrite of sodium or potassium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, thrice daily.
Nitro-glycerin. Potassium iodide.
Removal of infecting cause, such as bad teeth, nasal or other infection.

Ankylostomiasis (Hook-worm).

Thymol to remove parasites, followed by hæmatics to overcome anæmia.

Apoplexy.

Croton oil, 1 drop in glycerin on tongue. Calomel, 5 to 10 gr.
Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ in butter on tongue.
Massage and electricity contraindicated in inflammation.
Opium and calomel in meningitis.
Potassium iodide after attack.
Trepthing in selected cases.
Venesection, if patient is full-blooded.
Veratrum viride or aconite, when venesection is impossible.

Asthma.

Adrenalin, hypodermically. Restricted diet.
Amyl nitrite inhaled. Arsenic.
Aspidospermin.
Belladonna, with morphine.
Bromides before retiring.
Coffee, strong black, in intervals.
Chloroform inhaled relaxes, liniment to chest prevents, spasm.
Fumes of potassium nitrate, with belladonna and stramonium.
Grindelia. Hyoscin. Tincture of lobelia. Ipecacuanha, to nausea.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Nitro-glycerin. Paraldehyde. Potassium iodid. Salicylates.
Sodium nitrite. Strychnine and atropine, hypodermically.

Bed-sores.

Alum, with spirit of camphor and white of egg. Adhesive plaster.
Antiseptic wash, with iodoform.
Collodion. Iodoform collodion.
Glycerin, after washing and rubbing.
Soap plaster, after washing with bicarbonate solution, with iodoform.
Zinc ointment or dusting-powder.
Balsam of Peru, ointment.

Bright's Disease, Acute.

Rest in bed. Basham's mixture.
Cannabis indica, in hæmaturia.
Cups or leeches, over loins if urine scanty.
Digitalis, with squill or calomel, gradually increased, followed by infusion of juniper berries and cream of tartar.
Heat. Milk diet. Buttermilk.
Gallic acid and ergot, to control hæmaturia. Methylene-blue.
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hypodermically, for uræmia.
Saline diuretics and diaphoretics.

Bright's Disease, Chronic.

Avoidance of colds and overexertion.
 Chloride of iron, in anemia, to decrease albuminuria. Nitroglycerin.
 Lithium salts, in gouty. Milk diet.
 Mercuric chlor. Oxygen inhalations.
 Potassium acetate, with juniper.
 Potassium iodide, gr. 5, thrice daily.
 Sodium arsenite, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, in gouty.
 Strontium lactate. Turkish baths.

Bronchitis.

Aconite in early stage.
 Amber oil, to chest, in infants.
 Ammonium carbonate, chloride, etc.
 Balsams, to decrease secretion in chronic. Belladonna.
 Codeine, when cough excessive.
 Creosote, in chronic.
 Dry cups, on each side of vertebræ, at sixth rib. Mustard plaster.
 Eucalyptus oil, in later stages.
 Ipecac, to promote secretion, as emetic when suffocation threatens.
 Iodide of potassium. Myrtol.
 Oxygen inhalations.
 Senega, in chronic.
 Strychnine, to stimulate respiration.
 Terebene. Terpin hydrate, gr. v.
 Turpentine liniment to chest.
 Vomiting (apomorphine) in capillary.

Burns (locally).

Boric acid. Carbolyzed sweet oil.
 Ichthyol ointment. Lead carbonate.
 Lime-water, linseed oil. One per cent. solution of picric acid, locally.

Cholera Asiatica.

As prophylactic, cholera vaccine.
 Sulphuric acid lemonade. Morphine hypodermically.
 Beta-naphthol. Salol.
 Calomel, initial large dose (gr. x); subsequent fractional doses (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$).
 Enteroclysis (tannic acid enemata).
 Hypodermatoclysis (subcutaneous infusion, 0.6 % saline solution).
 Intravenous infusion. Hot baths.
 Musk. Protective inoculation.

Cholera Infantum.

Albumin-water or barley-water.
 Castor oil, with paregoric.
 Hot drinks, in collapse, with brandy.
 Mustard or spice plaster, over belly.
 Opiales, with utmost caution, if it all.
 Rectal irrigation, hot or cold, according to temperature.
 Salol or bismuth salicylate.
 Pasteurized milk with pancreatin.

Cholera Morbus.

Castor oil, with laudanum.
 Ipecac, rhubarb. Magnesium sulphate.
 Morphine, hypodermically.

Chorea.

Arsenic, in ascending doses.

Chorea (continued).

Chloral. Cimicifuga, with iron.
 Hot pack, for insomnia.
 Quinine. Salicylates or iodides.

Colic.

Ascertain cause (may be appendicitis).
 Asafetida. Ether, internally.
 Heat. Hyoscyamus. Morphine.

Colic, Hepatic.

Chloroform or ether, inhalations.
 Hot applications.
 Morphine, with scopolamine, hypodermically.
 Sodium succinate as prophylactic.
 Phosphate of sodium.

Conjunctivitis, Chronic.

Boric acid, wash (gr. 10 to ounce), cocaine, gr. 2, if no corneal ulcer, when salt, gr. 4, may be substituted.
 Copper sulphate crystals or solution (gr. 1-8 to ounce).
 Tannin glycerite (gr. x-xxx to 3j).

Conjunctivitis, Purulent.

Atropine or eserine, if corneal ulcer.
 Bichloride of mercury (1 to 7000), or boric acid (saturated solution) wash.
 Hot compress, if cornea is threatened.
 Ice compress, early.
 Silver nitrate, stick or solution (gr. 10 to ounce), excess neutralized with salt solution.

Constipation.

Aloes and podophyllin.
 Belladonna or hyoscyamus.
 Cascara sagrada. Castor oil.
 Colocynth, jalap, or senna. Diet.
 Electrical applications. Enemata.
 Glycerin, suppositories or enemata.
 Gymnastics, riding, or massage.
 Phosphate of sodium, in rickets.
 Salines, to unload bowels.
 Soap suppositories. Pituitary gland.
 Sulphur, if hemorrhoids present.
 Phenolphthalein. Agar-agar.
 Liquid petrolatum.

Convulsions of Children.

Rectal injection to unload bowel.
 Syrup of ipecac freely as emetic and antispasmodic.
 Chloral guardedly.
 Bromides.
 Hot mustard bath. Hot pack.
 Chloroform by inhalation and very carefully in obstinate cases.

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria.

Boric acid with glycerin, locally.
 Corrosive sublimate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, every 2 h., or calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hourly.
 Antitoxin. Emetics. Intubation.
 Hydrogen dioxide (spray, gargle, swab). Loeffler's solution (locally).

Croup. Membranous, and Diphtheria

(continued).

Iron, tincture of chloride, locally and internally. Guaiacol (50%), locally. Lime-water or lactic acid solution by swab or in spray.

Oxygen inhalations. Atropine. Strychnine. Musk. Quinine. Steam and vapors from slaking lime. Tracheotomy.

Croup, Spasmodic.

Amyl nitrite, inhalations. Belladonna, bromides, chloral, or opium.

Cold cloth around neck, and child in hot bath, air being moistened. Enema.

Ipecac to nausea. Spontio-piline or flannel, wet with hot water, to neck, covered with oil silk. Treat rickets.

Cystitis, Acute.

Rest. Belladonna. Boric acid. Cannabis indica. Creolin, vesical wash (1 to 2 per cent.) Hot compress over bladder. Hot sitz-bath and enemata. Laudanum, gtt. 30, to starch-water, oz. 2, in enema. Hexamethylenamine. Opium, belladonna, or iodoform suppository. Paregoric.

Cystitis, Chronic.

Alkaline and antiseptic irrigation. Benzoic or boric acid. Buchu tea. Hexamethylenamine in small doses. Opium suppositories. Potassium salts, except bitartrate. Turpentine, oil of sandalwood, cube. Irrigation with 5 to 20 per cent. argyrol solution. Strychnine and cantharides, when vesical atony is great.

Delirium Tremens.

Capsicum and liquid food. Chloral, with ammonium carbonate and coca. Scopolamin. Bromides. Morphine. Paraldehyde. Lumbar puncture.

Diabetes Mellitus.

Restricted diet with fast or starvation days once or twice a week. Purgatives. Bicarbonate of soda in large doses if acidosis threatens.

Diarrhoea.

Rest. Enema of salt solution. Ammonium chloride, grs. 5. Bismuth, with creasote. Buttermilk or milk diet. Camphor, in serous types. Castor oil, with rhubarb or laudanum and sodium bicarbonate. Chalk mixture, with kino and gambir. Charcoal, in acid and fermentative.

Diarrhoea (continued).

Chloroform, with astringents and opium. Digitalis. Strychnine. Copper sulphate, gr. $\frac{3}{8}$, with opium. Ergot. Lime-water. Mercury, with chalk. Milk-diet. Naphthalene or beta-naphthol. Nitric acid, with bitter tonic, in green diarrhoea of children. Nitro-muriatic acid, or podophyllin. Pepsin, with hydrochloric acid. Phosphate of sodium, lime salts, and common salt, if rickets present. Rhubarb. Sulphuric acid, valuable in serous. Thymol, salol, and morphine.

Dropsy.

Recumbency. Salt-free diet. Sparteine or strophanthus. Calomel and caffeine. Cocaine. Colocynth, compound extract. Digitalis. Theobromine sodio-salicylate. Elaterium, in renal. Hot-air bath. Jalap, compound powder, with potassium bitartrate, in renal. Magnesium sulphate. Pilocarpine, in renal dropsy. Potassium iodide.

Dysentery.

Emetine hydrochloride, hypodermically. Ergot, in bloody stools. Antidysenteric serum. Ice-water, injections. Ipecac, in acute. Aromatic sulph. acid. Lead acetate, with opium and camphor. Magnesium sulphate. Mercury bichloride, gr $\frac{1}{100}$. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Peroxide of hydrogen and tannin, rectal injections. Potassium chlorate, rectal injections. Quinine enemata. Silver nitrate, or argyrol, rectal injections (gr. 10 to 20 to ounce).

Dysmenorrhoea.

Antipyrine or acetanilide, in neuralgic. Hot drinks. Fluidext. of viburnum. Belladonna, suppository. Camphor, with acetanilide or antipyrine. Cannabis indica and gelsemium. Hot sitz-bath, with turpentine stupe, and Dover's powder. Paregoric. Iron, strychnine, and quinine, with rest and riding.

Dyspnoea.

Ammonium carbonate. Arsenic, in emphysema. Purgatives and diuretics, or bloodletting if uræmic. Dry cupping over back. Morphine. Nitrites. Oxygen. Soda bicarb. Strychnine, with atropine.

Eclampsia.

Veratrum viride. Thyroid extract.
Chloral and bromide, each 1 drachm,
by rectum.
Chloroform by inhalation.
Elaterium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Jalap.
Extraction of child.
Hot bath. Opium. Venesection.

Epididymitis.

Guaiacol, topically. Cataplasm of
kaolin.
Ice-bags. Ichthyol. Iodide of potas-
sium.
Saturated solution of magnesium sul-
phate, locally.
Mercury and belladonna ointments,
equal parts, or iodine, grs. 4, with
lanolin, ounce 1, locally.
Strapping testicle.

Epistaxis.

Acetic acid, adrenalin, locally.
Alum powder, pure or with starch.
Ergot, turpentine, hamamelis, or oil
of erigeron, internally.
Hot-water and hot foot-bath, cold-
water bags to dorsal vertebrae.
Ice applied to nose. Coagulose.
Blood serum (diphtheria antitoxin).
Nitrate of silver stick to septal ulcer.
Plugging anterior and posterior nares.
Vinegar or lemon-juice, injected.

Erysipelas.

Saturated solution of magnesium sul-
phate, locally.
Cataplasm of kaolin, locally.
Tincture of ferric chloride and qui-
nine, internally.
Pilocarpine hydrochloride hypoder-
mically, early to abort.

Fever.

Rest in bed.
Aconite. Alcohol.
Cold baths, coils, packs, sponging, ice-
bags, etc.
Musk, by rectal injection. Quinine.
Solution of potassium citrate or of
ammonium acetate.
Spirit of nitrous ether.

Gastralgia.

Sodium bicarbonate in full doses.
Arsenic. Belladonna. Silver.
Bismuth and pepsin, after meals.
Bromides or valerian.
Counter-irritation.
Cannabisindica. Hoffman's anodyne.
Hot applications.
Spirit of chloroform.

Gastric Catarrh, Acute.

Cocaine (in vomiting). Diet.
Effervescing draughts. Ice.
Milk, with lime-water (peptonized).
Seidlitz powder, one-fourth of one
every fifteen minutes.
Sodium bicarbonate, with gentian.

**Gastric Catarrh,
Chronic.**

Bismuth subnitrate. Nux vomica.
Diet, koumyss, light broths.
Lavage or hot-water potations.
Silver nitrate and hyoscyamus.
Strontium lactate or bromide.

Gastrectasis.

Cod-liver oil.
Electricity.
Enemas, nutrient.
Gentian and calumba.
Iodide of iron, lactophosphate of lime,
phosphate of sodium.
Lavage. Massage. Strychnine.

Gastric Ulcer.

Arsenic and Opium. Bismuth.
Adrenalin for hemorrhage.
Ergot or cracked ice. Rest.
Lenhart's method.
Silver nitrate, with hyoscyamus,
opium, or belladonna in pill.

Gonorrhoea.

Ureth. injec. of 2% protargol, or 25%
argyrol as prophylactic after ex-
posure.
Argyrol (5 to 25 per cent.) injections.
Benzoic acid, with cannabis indica.
Cocaine (4 per cent. sol.) in urethra.
Copaiba. Cubeb. Argonin (2 per cent.)
Hydrastis, locally and internally.
Chloral and bromides for priapism.
Hexamethylenamine.
Mercuric chloride (1 to 20,000 or 1 to
40,000), to flush urethra.
Syrup of ferrous iodide in arthritis.
Sodium bicarbonate.
Gonococcic vaccine for arthritis.
Zinc sulphate injections (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to oz.).

Gout.

Blisters, flying. Chloroform liniment.
Cod-liver oil. Water.
Colchicum, wine of root.
Fowler's solution of arsenic.
Ichthyol ointment to painful joints.
Iodide of iron and cod-liver oil.
Iodide of potassium, with colchicum.
Iodine, ointment or tincture.
Lithium carbonate or citrate, inter-
nally, locally.
Morphine. Phenocoll.
Strontium salts. Tetra-ethyl-ammo-
nium.

Hay Fever.

Arsenic. Opium. Adrenal gland.
 Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{480}$, repeated once in
 two hours. Mineral acids.
 Calcium salts.
 Climate. Sodium salicylate.
 Cocaine, 2-4 per cent. solution, atom-
 ized in nose.
 Cotton plug in nostrils. Pollen ex-
 tracts as vaccines.

Headache.

Treat cause.
 Antipyrine. Antifebrin.
 Bromides. Croton chloral.
 Caffeine with bromide.
 Capsicum plaster, to neck.
 Refraction, if eye-strain.
 Ergot, if congestion.
 Gelsemium. Guarana.
 Heavy magnesium oxide.
 Hydrobromic acid.
 Mustard foot-bath.
 Nux vomica, in sick headache.
 Phenacetin. Purge or emetic.
 Sodium bicarbonate.

Hematemesis.

Rest. Adrenalin. Alum whey.
 Lavage with very hot water.
 Ice, cracked.
 Iron, tincture of chloride, or turpen-
 tine, internally.
 Lead acetate with morphine or opium.
 Silver nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, in pill.
 Tannic acid, gr. 20 to drachm of water.

Hematuria.

Rest.
 Camphor, gr. 10 to 20, in pill.
 Ergot. Gallic acid, gr. 20.
 Hamamelis, injected.
 Adrenalin injection or irrigation.
 Turpentine. Stypticin.

Hemoptysis.

Absolute rest. Alum (gr. 20 to ounce),
 in spray. Calcium chloride.
 Cup or strap extremities.
 Ergot, fluidextract. Gallic acid.
 Ice over heart.
 Ipecac, in small doses.
 Morphine, hypodermically.
 Turpentine or erigeron oil.
 Blood serum (diphtheria antitoxin).

**Hemorrhage, Intesti-
nal.**

Enemas, styptic. Ice to abdomen.
 Ice, by mouth, and Monsel's salt, gr.
 3, in pill. Ice-water injections.
 Lead acetate and camphor.
 Liquid food (peptone or beef-juice)
 absorbed from stomach. No milk.
 Sulphuric acid.
 Tannic acid and opium. Turpentine.
 Blood-serum, subcutaneously.

Incontinence of Urine.

Antiseptic fluids, to cleanse bladder.
 Arsenic, with nux vomica.
 Belladonna with bromide.
 Catheterization, if due to retention.
 Circumcision. Elevation of hips.
 Ergot. Hyoscyamus. Strychnine.
 Nitre and potassium citrate.
 Rhus aromatica, in children.

Insomnia.

Bromide of potassium.
 Bath, hot or cold.
 Chloral, if not due to pain.
 Food at night.
 Hot-water bags to feet, cold to head.
 Hyosine.
 Morphine, with scopolamine. Paral-
 dehyde. Opium, to relieve pain.
 Remove indigestion.
 Sulphonmethane. Sulphonethylmeth-
 ane. Veronal. Medinal.
 Valerian, in nervousness.

Intermittent Fever.

Arsenic.
 Calomel. Guaiacol.
 Ice-pack, if fever excessive.
 Iodine. Methylene-blue.
 Podophyllin, preceding quinine.
 Quinine.

Iritis.

Atropine.
 Ice compress.
 Eserine.
 Iodide of potassium, with mercury.
 Leeches and heat, to relieve pain.
 Mercury, by inunction.

Keratitis, Interstitial.

Antiseptic lotions. Dionin.
 Antisyphilitic treatment.
 Atropine.

Keratitis, Phlyctenular.

Atropine.
 Boracic acid, solution.
 Cold-water douche.
 Tonics and alteratives.
 Yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

Laryngitis, Acute.

Calomel, followed by saline purges.
 Ice, externally.
 Inhalation from steaming water or
 compound tincture of benzoin, with
 paregoric.
 Voice not to be used.

Laryngitis, Subacute.

Cold compress, externally.
 Inhalations of recent vapor of am-
 monium chloride.
 Zinc sulphate (gr. 4 to ounce), spray.

Leucorrhœa.

Alum, boric acid or alkaline antiseptic powder, douche.
 Belladonna, with tannic acid, applied on cotton. Hematoxylon.
 Hot sitz-bath, or vaginal injections.
 Hydrastis injections. Lysol injections.
 Iron, with tonics. Raw eggs and milk.
 Potassium permanganate, as injection.
 Tampon, iodoform and tannic acid.

Lumbago.

Acupuncture. Ammonium bromide.
 Atropine (gr. $\frac{1}{60}$), morphine (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$), into muscle. Chlorphenetid. Chloroform liniment.
 Foot-bath and Dover's powder.
 Ice-bag or ether spray to loins.
 Ironing back with laundry-iron.
 Massage. Monobromated camphor.
 Mustard or capsicum plaster.
 Potassium iodide or salicylic acid.

Mania.

Anæsthetics or apomorphine.
 Bromides. Methylene blue.
 Cannabis indica, with bromides.
 Chloral, if kidneys healthy.
 Cimicifuga, after confinement.
 Cold douche to head.
 Hyoscine hydrobromate. Morphine.
 Tonics, if after typhoid, etc.

Mastitis.

Belladonna, to breast.
 Breast-pump, if milk persists.
 Compression. Incision, if pus.
 Purges. L. and L. locally.

Meningitis, Acute.

Lumbar puncture and smear to determine variety.
 Antimeningococcic serum, if meningococci are found; or other sera or vaccines, if other bacteria are discovered.
 Calomel purge followed by saline. Ice to head or spine.

Ergot, hypodermically. Small doses of morphine hypodermically, if vomiting persists. Withhold mouth-feeding, if vomiting is intractable. Gavage or rectal feeding if required.
 Boric acid for mouth, nose, and ear wash.

Bromides or chloral for extreme restlessness and insomnia.
 Alcohol, digitalis, strophanthus, or musk as stimulants if required.
 Catheter, if retention.
 Iodide, massage, exercise, electricity for residual paralysis only after acute irritation has subsided.

Migraine.

Bromide of sodium, with caffeine.
 Cannabis indica. Croton chloral.

Gelsemium, with cannabis indica.
 Hyoscyamus, with calomel.
 Salicylic acid. Aspirin.

Myalgia.

Ammonium chloride or bromide.
 Clove oil, added to liniment.
 Electricity. Heat.
 Iodide of potassium or salicylates.
 Massage. Dover's powder.

Neuralgia.

Aconitine. Gelseminine. Aspirin.
 Acupuncture, nerve-stretching, or neurectomy.
 Cold salt solution hypodermically.
 Bromide of potassium, with caffeine.
 Camphor and chloral liniment, locally.
 Cimicifuga, in ovarian.
 Castor oil.
 Freezing parts with ether.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Iron and arsenic.
 Morphine, injected locally.
 Mustard plaster. Menthol, locally.
 Nux vomica. Nitroglycerin.
 Phenacetin. Antipyrin. Acetanilide.
 Phosphorus.
 Quinine. Specific remedies.
 Alcohol hypodermically into foramen or nerve trunk.

Night-Sweats.

Belladonna or atropine. Agaricin.
 Camphoric acid.
 Ergot. Gallic acid.
 Hot bath at bedtime. Hyoscine.
 Picrotoxin (gr. $\frac{1}{60}$) or strychnine.
 Sulphuric acid, with morphine.

Pellagra.

Change of diet, remove patient from infected district.
 Arsenic. Quinine. Iron.
 Blood transfusion from one who has recovered from the disease.

Pericarditis.

Alcohol, digitalis, or caffeine.
 Aspiration, gradual.
 Blister, over præcordium.
 Calomel, with opium.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Jalap or elaterium, or saline purge.
 Leeches or ice-bag, over præcordium.

Peritonitis, Acute.

Belladonna and opium.
 Ice-bag.
 Leeches or mustard plaster.
 Buttermilk.
 Section.
 Turpentine stupes.

Pleurisy.

Aspiration. Cataplasm of Kaolin.
 Blisters. Sinapisms. Leeches.
 Digitalis or pilocarpus.

Elatarium or jalap.
Ice-poultice or jacket.
Iodine or guaiacol, locally.
Iodide of potassium.
Salicylates.
Saline purges. Strap chest.

Pneumonia.

Initial calomel purge. Fresh air.
Woolen jacket or gauze shirt.
Counter-irritants to relieve pain.
Venesection, in plethora.
Dover's powder to relieve pain and quiet restlessness.
Sodium or potassium citrate as diuretic.
Alcohol, belladonna, ammonium carbonate, quinine, strophanthus, or digitalis to sustain circulation, particularly at time of crisis. Oxygen inhalation.
Antipneumococcic serum. Pneumococcic vaccine.
Stimulating expectorants, and tonics after crisis and during convalescence.

Poliomyelitis (Epidemic).

Acute stage, hexamethylenamine, calomel, rest, hot-packs or hot baths; for pain, ice-bag to spine. Simple diet. After acute symptoms have disappeared exercise in bath-tub of tepid water daily, massage.

Post-partum Hemorrhage.

Abdominal massage.
Ergot. Pituitrin.
Hot intra-uterine douche.
Suture, if due to laceration.
Tamponing with iodoform gauze.
Tampon with gauze saturated with solution of adrenalin.
"Turn out that clot."

Pruritus.

Arsenic, quinine, bitter tonics.
Calomel and lard, locally.
Carbolic acid, well diluted, locally.
Cocaine. Heat.
Cold douche and injections.
Diabetic treatment.
Hydrocyanic acid, locally.
Mercuric chloride, 1 : 250, as wash.
Silver nitrate, locally, preceded by cocaine. Resorcinol, locally.
Champho-phenol ointment.

Psoriasis.

Anthraxarobin. Aristol. Arsenic.
Baths of sulphides.
Chrysarobin, internally, or ointment.
Gallic acid ointment. Thyroid extract.
Resorcin. Ichthylol. Thiol.

Puerperal Fever.

Bichloride of mercury (1 to 5000) or creolin (2 per cent.) solutions.
Curette, to remove membranes.
Celiotomy, if peritonitis develops.
Nutriment and alcoholic stimulants.
Iodine and carbolic acid applied to ulcerated wounds.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Rest. Fuller's lotion, locally.
Alkalies and quinine.
Cimicifuga. Aspirin.
Salol. Phenacetine.
Cold applications, if hyperpyrexia.
Salicin or salicylic acid and its salts.
Vaccines.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Arsenic. Blisters, repeated.
Baths of sulphides. Turkish baths.
Cod-liver oil. Dry hot air.
Ichthylol. Remove bad tonsils.
Iodine, locally.
Potassium iodide, colchicum, and sarsaparilla. Veratrine ointment.

Rhus Poisoning (Poison Ivy).

Solution of sodium thiosulphate, locally.
Solution of phenol, locally.
Lead-water and laudanum, locally.
Solution of boric acid, locally.
Mixture of fluidextract of grindelia, locally.

Syphilis.

As Prophylactic after Exposure.—Wash well with 1-5000 bichloride of mercury solution, and rub well over foreskin, head, and shank of penis a 20% calomel ointment, using lanolin as ointment basis.

Locally for Chancre.—Calomel, aristol, iodoform, black-wash, normal salt solution, mercurial plaster and lanolin on chamois; corrosive mercuric chloride douche (1-5000) twice daily for females.

General Treatment.—As soon as diagnosis is made, salvarsan, mercury by mouth, hypodermically, or by inunction; arsenic, quinine, syrup of ferrous iodide, elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine as substitute for mercury when that substance is contraindicated; alkali iodides for headache and nervous manifestations.

Sciatica.

Blister or cautery.
Cod-liver oil. Castor oil.
Chloroform, ether, or osmic acid, deeply injected.

Ether or rhigolene, sprayed.
Ice, locally. Dry heat.
Morphine injected.
Nerve-stretching.
Potassium iodide. Rest, with splint.
Salicylic acid or its salts. Iron.

Shock.

Atropine or strychnine hypodermically.
Alcohol. Aromatic spirit of ammonia. Hoffman's anodyne by mouth. Pituitrin.
Adrenalin in normal salt solution by transfusion, especially valuable when due to hemorrhage. Rectal injection of normal salt solution.
Lower the head, elevate the legs, bandage limbs tightly, apply external heat.

Sprains.

Cold and hot applications, alternately.
Fomentations. Rest. Plaster dressing.
Lead-water and laudanum.
Massage followed by bandaging.

Tonsillitis.

Ice collar.
Calomel and quinine.
Silver nitrate solution (1-50).
Hydrogen peroxide, in spray.
Salol and salicylates. Potass. chlor. gargle.
Red mercuric iodide to abort.

Tuberculosis.

Rest, fresh air, and abundant easily digestible food the basis of all treatment for every kind of tuberculosis.
Not less than three pints of milk in addition to other nutritious food daily.
Overcome constipation; stimulate appetite by bitter tonics, and forbidding tea, coffee, alcohol, pastries, pies, fried foods, etc.
Rest in bed for all cases with elevated temperatures.
Inform patient of his disease, encourage him, teach him the laws of health, protect others by reporting case, and instruct household as to necessary care of the sick and protection of the well.
Avoid opiates and other medicines which may interfere with appetite and indigestion.
Arsenic, small doses of nux vomica as bitter tonic, pepsin.
Creosote, guaiacol, eucalyptol guardedly as expectorants if demanded.
Oil of cloves hypodermically for cough and as expectorant if necessary.
Counter-irritation over affected area.
Mustard plaster or iodine locally to relieve pleuritic pain.

Tuberculosis (continued).

Tuberculin most guardedly, if at all.
Avoid reaction by using only minute doses and at proper intervals.

Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid vaccine as prophylactic.
Alcohol. No antiseptic.
Calomel. Water, freely.
Cold baths, systematically.
Hydrochloric acid.
Morphine. Quinine.
Hexamethylenamine as prophylactic.
Salol. Betanaphthol.
Turpentine in stupes, enemata, or by mouth.

Uremia.

Calomel 10 gr., elaterin $\frac{1}{16}$ gr., or saline at first appearance of symptoms.
Hot pack as a diaphoretic. Infusion of digitalis with potassium citrate as a diuretic.
Venesection 10 to 20 ounces of blood followed by transfusion of normal salt solution for coma or convulsions in acute cases of robust subjects.
Chloral to control convulsions. Morphine hypodermically for convulsions in acute parenchymatous nephritis. Harmful in chronic intestinal nephritis.

Vomiting.

Bromides, with laudanum.
Calomel (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$), ext. hyoscyami (gr. ss).
Carbolic acid, with bismuth.
Cerium oxalate. Chloroform. Creosote.
Cloves, oil of. Cocaine (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$).
Fowler's solution.
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute.
Hydrochloric acid, dilute.
Ice-bag. Ipecac. Lavage.
Lime-water, added to milk.
Mustard plaster over stomach.
Nux vomica.
Peptonized milk and beef.
Seidlitz powder.

Whooping Cough.

Amyl nitrite.
Antipyrine.
Belladonna, tincture of.
Chloral. Chloroform.
Hyoscyamus.
Monobromated camphor.
Quinine.
Resorcin, 2 per cent. solution.

Worms.

Aspidium.
Chenopodium, oil of.
Pelletierine.
Quassia injections for thread-worms.
Naphthalene for thread-worms.
Santonin.
Turpentine and castor oil.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

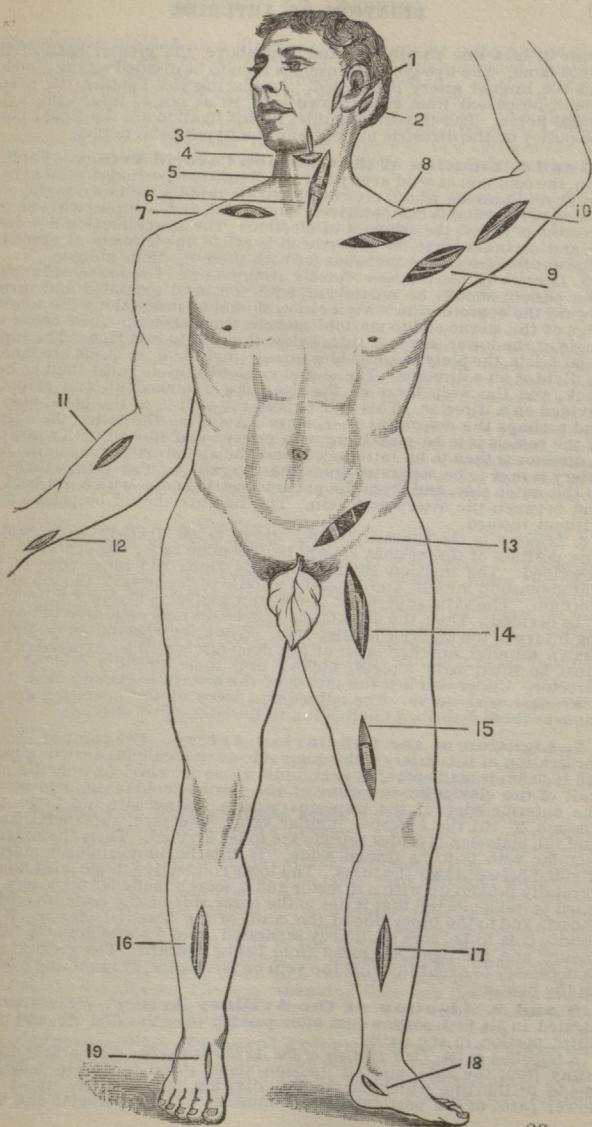
THE accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating arteries in their continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery.—The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision, an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. (There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.)

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery.—The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves up over the lower jaw and passes in a tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery.—The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle, and the stylo-glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue, and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo-glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. This capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn up over the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo-glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies under-



neath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyo-glossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypoglossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo-hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut.) The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.)

5. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno-mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood-vessels, and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the edges of the wound are drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery.—The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligature.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep

fasciæ must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. *Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.*—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side (toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. *Ligation of the Brachial Artery*, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The *venæ comites* lie one on each side of the artery.

11. *Ligation of the Radial Artery*, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line, and the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. *Ligation of the Ulnar Artery*, in the lower third.—An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris, just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. *Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.*—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. *Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.*—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated

outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made, over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.—This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the preceding operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is to be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its venæ comites, and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. (These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe.) After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

THE
PRACTITIONER'S
VISITING LIST.

RECORDS OF PRACTICE.
FOR THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK
1917

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	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mrs Mason York		c					
Mrs Lewis York		c					
Mrs Hale.					c		
Mrs Eden Smith, nee Fox						c	
Mrs. Hen. (W. G. L. L. L.)						c	
Mrs Henry H. Cunningham							c

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	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
Mr Bartholomew Blakesly Hall			c				
Mr Henry Wolney			c				
Mr Ellis Gloucester						c	

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NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Eric Shepherd JH		c					
Dean Slatt DH			c				
Chas. Heath JH			c				
Th. Noel Phelps.				c			

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NAME	Su. 11	M. 12	Tu. 13	W. 14	Th. 15	F. 16	Sa. 17
Mrs Chamberlain Bant		c					
Mrs Cardwell			c				
Mrs Harris St.				c			
Rev. Mr. Perry (Ries had St)					c		
Mrs Coldevelt (St. Slet)						c	
Miss St. au fleur St							c

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Capt. Salmon. Campbell. us	c						
Mrs Early Palmer us			c				
Capt. Amos } or Alhoi							
Ed. Foster }							
Lady SK Smith. Shipston							

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Dr Stein

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J C Cooper Sunderland.
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March, 1917

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Dr Carlson. Sweden

NAME	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
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Mrs. Beasley. Stillington			c				
Rev. Alban Bastien. Buckleigh			c				
Mrs. Shaw Leamington			c			8 5	
Mrs. Haverfield			c				
Mrs. C. Min.					c		
Dr. F. M. London						c	
Mrs. G. Arnett - Lest						1	
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Dr Holman

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Mr. William H.

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Mrs. Haverfield

c

London

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Mrs. Leonard, Loven/Hoffa	c						
Mrs. Faber, Wallingford		c					
Mrs. Hendrie, Brimmer Hotel		c					
Mrs. Treadwell		c					
Mrs. Welsh, Wallingford				c			
Mrs. Paradise					c		
Mrs. Turner, 5 or 6 yr					c		
Mrs. Roberson, (Dr. Hunt Drk)					c		
Mrs. Adelman, 21 Baumel St						c	
Dr. Turner, Treadwell							c

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April, 1917

Daily

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Mr. Wellmick

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+ Took cold in an open car at Fotherston on
 Saturday. Felt it coming on Sunday & Monday
 Tuesday began to have complications of the eye.
 & two days later the other, catarrhs were a
 huskiness. no fever. but lasted
 on & off all week. - no cough. & kept me
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Mrs. Cook, Leamington		c				c	c
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Mrs. Mallam						c	
Mrs. Stevens, Lond.						c	
Mrs. L. L. L.							cc

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Miss Thomas 23 London		c					
Mrs. Maque. Reading		c					
Lady Dillon. Dublin			c				
Mrs. Dean. Cork				c			
Mr. James Smith							
Mr. Lane. Mullin Hill							1

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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mr Cammellott Bell.		c					
Mr Wallen. Wallingford			c				
Mr Jones. Conley				c			
Mr. Grossen. Banting.					c		
* Mr Jones Conley						c	
Col. Hoare. Regensburg Hill							c

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NAME.	Su. 20	M. 21	Tu. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	Sa. 26
Mrs. Cory Geo. S.		c					
Mrs. Jones.			c				
Mrs. Smith.			c				
Mrs. Gardener.			c				
Mrs. English.			c				
Mrs. Roberts.			c				
Mrs. Noble Henry				c			
Mrs. Glenn. (only)				c			
Mrs. Jones. (only)				c			
J. H. Ashworth. Bath				c			

Mrs. H. H. H. H.
Pamphlet

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MEMORANDA.

20-6-

Dr Wainwright

NAME.	Su. 27	M. 28	Tu. 29	W. 30	Th. 31	F. 1	Sa. 2
G. H. Ashworth. B. 111-							C -

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Mrs. Carlson

c

Mrs. Chadwell

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Mrs. Hayward

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Mrs. Weger. Lot 14

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NAME.	Su. 17	M. 18	Tu. 19	W. 20	Th. 21	F. 22	Sa. 23
Mr. Carter	c						
Mr. James C. Hark		c					
Mr. James. O. T			c				
Mr. Guy S. H. Smith				c			

Charge.

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Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Iwanaga.

Record.

June, 1917

85

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	---------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Mr. Beridge, Learning

2

Mr. Mason.

5

Mrs. Lely.

3 6

Mrs. Gray. Whitehead OH

T. Wang.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 2

c or Mason

2 2 0

f or Gentry

2 2 0

or Evans

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mrs Waller	c						
Mrs Roberts 576			c				
Mrs Flew 576			c				
Mrs S H Fox Cheltenham			c				
Mrs Ravaze Fisher			c				
Mrs Gardner Hendon Pafnal			c		1	2	
Mrs Lalle Chivall				c			
Mrs Tate Bannermere 576					c		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
4 0 0			Brown - Hadmoel
5 0 0			
3 3 0			
72 9 0			Mr Williams, Cornwall

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Mrs. C. L. Allen
 Mrs. R. L. Allen
 Mrs. H. L. Allen
 Mrs. S. L. Allen
 Mrs. T. L. Allen
 Mrs. G. L. Allen
 Mrs. J. L. Allen
 Mrs. K. L. Allen
 Mrs. L. L. Allen
 Mrs. M. L. Allen
 Mrs. N. L. Allen
 Mrs. O. L. Allen
 Mrs. P. L. Allen
 Mrs. Q. L. Allen
 Mrs. R. L. Allen
 Mrs. S. L. Allen
 Mrs. T. L. Allen
 Mrs. U. L. Allen
 Mrs. V. L. Allen
 Mrs. W. L. Allen
 Mrs. X. L. Allen
 Mrs. Y. L. Allen
 Mrs. Z. L. Allen

Mrs. C. L. Allen
 Mrs. R. L. Allen
 Mrs. H. L. Allen
 Mrs. S. L. Allen
 Mrs. T. L. Allen
 Mrs. G. L. Allen
 Mrs. J. L. Allen
 Mrs. K. L. Allen
 Mrs. L. L. Allen
 Mrs. M. L. Allen
 Mrs. N. L. Allen
 Mrs. O. L. Allen
 Mrs. P. L. Allen
 Mrs. Q. L. Allen
 Mrs. R. L. Allen
 Mrs. S. L. Allen
 Mrs. T. L. Allen
 Mrs. U. L. Allen
 Mrs. V. L. Allen
 Mrs. W. L. Allen
 Mrs. X. L. Allen
 Mrs. Y. L. Allen
 Mrs. Z. L. Allen

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

NAME	Su. 22	M. 23	Tu. 24	W. 25	Th. 26	F. 27	Sa. 28
Mrs. A. E. Smith			c				
Mrs. R. C. Clark				e			
Capt. S. E. Thompson, Woburn						e	
Rev. S. J. S. A. - Ven. Am.							c
Mrs. Nichols - Woburn							c
Rev. J. S. S. A. - Ven. Am.							

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

22 "

on 9th Nov.

408. 6 ch⁺
of Russell Stephens
28 50 Audley St
E.W.V. S.V.W.

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

Cherrybrook & Corbitt

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Handwritten notes in the memorandum column, including:
 1. ...
 2. ...
 3. ...
 4. ...
 5. ...
 6. ...
 7. ...
 8. ...
 9. ...
 10. ...

NAME	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Th. Murphy. London		c					
Mrs Jones Twause			c				c
May. Hall Sunny					c		
Dana Rice. N.Y.					c		
Mrs Helen. Polakoff						c	
Mrs. D. Maden. Cal.						c	

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

5 5 0

2 2 1

5 0 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

NAME.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	Sa. 18
Mr Lang. Hedding-	c						
Dr Carter. abing, Dr	c						
Mrs Ellington. Munderhe		c					
may. Anglesworth				c			
Mr Kent. abing Warty				c			
Mr Gubins. D.H.				c			
Carrie Scott Holland				c			
Mr Frazier. J.H.					c		
Mr Young. D.H.				c			
Mr. Allen. D.H.						c	
Mrs Holt-						c	

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

20 0 0

c or cash

or money

2 2 0

5 5 0

2 2 0

Charge.

Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Dr Turner, Little Fm

105 0 0

Dr. Mrs Southern & Dr Barber
Duty (at Quindlen

NAME.	Su. 26	M. 27	Tu. 28	W. 29	Th. 30	F. 31	Sa. 1
Dr Scott (Holland)	c				+		
Manthall, sleuple Barton			c		.		c
Miss Cummings. C. a. m. c.			c				
Mr Harrison. (McC. Bf.)			c				
Mrs Paradise. Bede					c		
Lb. Culen. (C. E. B. H.)					c		

4:12 pm

I was sitting in my library reading recent Astoria articles for the new edition of my left book when a telegram was brought in from Harvey Cushing, at No 41 Casually clearing station, "Revere dangerously wounded, comfortable & conscious, treatment not hopeless." I knew this was the end: we had expected it. The Fates do not allow the good fortune that has followed me to go with him to the grave. Call no man happy till he dies. The W.O. telephoned in the evening that he was dead. The one consolation was that Harvey Cushing was with him & that he & Corie and Brewer also old friends did everything possible. A slender lad who never lived, with a gentle loving nature, he had developed a rare taste in literature, and was devoted to all my old friends in the spirit - Plutarch, Montaigne, Browne, Fuller and above all to Isaac Walton where complete angler he knew by heart & where "Lives" he loved. We are heart-broken, but thankful to have the precious memory of his loving life.

Date

Record.

August-September, 1917

103

Charge.

Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

12 0 .

2 2 0

Las
c
w
L
b
d. l
li
o
h
h
m
s
g
c
l
r
t
f
m

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Capt. Ford
 in Portland Times

5
 in our night

Record.

September, 1917

105

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

5 0 0

September, 1917

Daily

Record

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Dr Roberts. Bernardino

C

✓
W. C. C. C.

Day
Th. 7. 14
13

Record.

September, 1917

107

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

W. Hansen

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

210	0	0
-----	---	---

Dr. Payne & Hall

NAME.	Su. 23	M. 24	Tu. 25	W. 26	Th. 27	F. 28	Sa. 29
Miss Ellington		c					
Mr Beridge. C. R. Wason		c					
Mr Fitzgerald. C. W.			c				
Mr Cohen. C. R. Porteus			c				
Miss Treblewey Waring			c	.			
Miss. Gilling. C. R. Madden			c				
Mr. Nicholls. C. R. Owen			c				
Mr Avery Wrenley				c			
Mrs Petrochollens Goring				c			
Mr Cannon				c			
Mr S B Bannister 10 Fawley Rd				.	.	c	
Capt. Parsons. C. A. M. C.							
Mr Martindale Brighton						c	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

5 more, Maidenhead
Hammington

2	2	0
---	---	---

5	5	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

on credit

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

5	0	0
---	---	---

5	0	0
---	---	---

Dr Schwarz stamp

NAME.	Su. 30	M. 1	Tu. 2	W. 3	Th. 4	F. 5	Sa. 6
Mrs. Montgomery			c				
Mrs. Rosamond			c				
Mrs. Pearl. Swatcliffe. Ban				c			
Mr Clifford Watson. Leam.					c		
Mr R. H. Hadfield					c	c	
Mrs.							
Capt. Rogers. Local						c	

- 1) Interlocking case. Shuts in lung 2y ago.
 2) 2nd rib. unbroken. broken in lower
 lower two ribs, thoracic-pneumothorax
 from 3 ribs - lapping. 1) good
 2) left. almost equal. 3) left at the apex, 2)
 shoulder & left arm. 4) 1st vertebra - muscles
 not so plump. 5) Perc. only at apex behind
 flat. 4) from 5th. 5) 6th & 7th. 6) 8th & 9th.
 irregular. even to 4th. base. Cannot
 be palpated to it base. 1) 1st highest large
 than left

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.	MEMORANDA.
55 0			Dr Bourne
100 0 0			Dr. Stone.
12 0			

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Char.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Do.
Th. F. A.
11 12 13

NAME	Su. 14	M. 15	Tu. 16	W. 17	Th. 18	F. 19	Sa. 20
Mr Gaulty - Bury		c					
Mrs Russ. Ham			c				
Mr Drake - Bury			c				
Mrs Mac Millan			c				
Mr Hyde - Meritonville					a	s	c
L T. Palmer - Baiting						e	
Mr Hall - Baiting				c			

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 L	0	
-----	---	--

2 2	0	
-----	---	--

10 10	0	
-------	---	--

2 2	0	
-----	---	--

3 3	0	
-----	---	--

on Dean Russell
 Dr Gardner The Firm
 Amersham Bucks
 c on Gallett, not paid
 on Dorrison

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Mrs Hall Barton abbey c
 John R Davies Menai Bay . c c
 Mrs. c c
 P. W. Greening + c

col. 11 2 fts after 3 years of freedom.
 Saw him with hatched wings
 1916

Charge.

Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

36 0 0

420 0 0 *Carrington C on Hylge Robert of Cameron
a land home c. Heevers*

2 2 0

NAME	Su. 28	M. 29	Tu. 30	W. 31	Th. 1	F. 2	Sa. 3
Ed Carlson		c					
Mr. O'Zan			c				
Mr. ^{9th} Dawson. White Church				c		c	
Mr. Eula. Irving.						c	
Mr. Hopfen, Berly							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
2 2 0		
15 15 0		
2 2 0		
105 0 0		

MEMORANDA.

C. on Croly. Charlberg
on Pease Barford. child
at 10. question of unit at
Tricusp and bul. areas.

L. von Sothern

in 72. 3 vessels
at base. at int. a little
del. 2 mus of plovian
housing. Urdal from
slight. Nothing in the
except. left side of liver
half. a hard. & edge
well felt. rather low
in center.

NAME.	Su. 4	M. 5	Tu. 6	W. 7	Th. 8	F. 9	Sa. 10	Record
Mr Kinglee, Banting	c							
Can Streetfield Leam		c						
Miss Adams (Mrs Webb) Rodd			c					
Miss Emmaed Tillard			c			c	s	
Miss Challinor, Abingdon				c				
Mr Davis, Lint					c			
Mrs Clark						c	c	
Miss Kate, Shing Shalford							c	

x anorexia, def. mass in upper abd.
 pain, but very few & active symptoms

Charge.

Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

Dr Johns
on Olive

2 2 0

2 2 0

21 0 0

streetly. Dr Evans

10 10 0

My name. . . out into creek, pond

2 2 0

Dr Conrad.

Dr Wood & Co. bedr. Mercersville

to Reddy Baleman. Hotel

Dr Strick

Shy chubbers

Redford
Hypok

NAME.	Su. 11	M. 12	Tu. 13	W. 14	Th. 15	F. 16	Sa. 17	Charge
Miss Clark.	c		c			c		
May. Harvest.		c					c	
Mrs Teale. Cheltenham St			c					
Lady Ballman. Lundy			c				c	
Mr Carruthers				c				
Dr Smith C. W. St						c		
Capt. Cummings				c				
Mrs Peale						c		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

3	3	0
---	---	---

or Cardew

4	0	0	4	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Th.	F.	Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
22	23			

MEMORANDA.

NAME	Su. 25	M. 26	Tu. 27	W. 28	Th. 29	F. 30	Sa. 1	CHARGE
Miss Clark. ad. Hm	c				c			
W. McKham	c							
Mr B. Warner. (Drabler			c					
Miss Gardner. Reading			c					
Mr Richards. Banking				c				
Mr Seluzer					c			

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

*Ball's man**on Ballen, Caversham**1/2 per**2 2 0**10 10 0**2 2 0*

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Miss Howell. Oct

c

Mrs Clark

c

Mr Gabbins

c

Mr Galeby. Oct

c

Mrs E Lewis. Haskins

1

P. 12

The P. & G. T.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2	2	0
---	---	---

31	10	0
----	----	---

c or *Adelasma tanford*

NAME.	Su. 9	M. 10	Tu. 11	W. 12	Th. 13	F. 14	Sa. 15
Mr. Clark	c		c				
Mr. Lancaster Clark			c				
Mr. Moore Pennington				c			
Mr. Herbert Banting					c		
Miss Cony - 960 - Pennington					c		

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

5 5 0

2 2 0

5 5 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Record

Char

Th.	F.	S.
20	21	22

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Charge

Mr Audie Reading

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

31 10 0

for Abram

NAME.

Su. 39	M. 31	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----------	----------	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Mr Wells.

C

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

2. 2. 0

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.



Vaccinations.

161

[illegible]

Vaccinations.

163

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.

Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Age
Y. M. D.
r'd, Single
Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.
Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Mr'd, Single
or Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Jan 2.	Envelope		52 10 0	
"	dt. Bill		2 2 0	
3	Car. Hunt		2 2 0	
"	Mrs E. Pritchard		2 2 0	
4	How Mrs Fraser		2 2 0	
"	Messy Co		5 5 0	
5	Mrs Mason York		3 3 0	
"	Mrs Lewis York		3 3 0	
6	Mrs Hale		2 2 0	
10	Mrs Allen		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Loring Boston		100 0 0	
"	C.P.R. 177 =		35 0	
12	Mrs. Kean d ^t		105 0 0	
"	Gas Co		25 0 0	
13	Mrs Black		2 2 0	
14	Ch ch (20-1-11)		25 0 0	
"	Car. Per Mrs		10 4 7	
"	Madly Cable \$ 226		45 0 0	
"	Mrs Carter		2 2 0	
23	Mrs Springle		2 2 0	
27	Mrs Bartholomew		52 10 6	
"	Mrs Nevoy		2 2 6	
30	Wmeyer Messy \$ 382 =		71 12 7	
Feb 1	Mrs Scott (Hannelt)		140 0 0	
6	Int on Gov. loan		3 14 0	
"	dt Phillips		2 2	
"	Mrs Wilson		2 2	
13	Mrs Chamberlain		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Coldecoll-		2 2 0	
			± 706 7 0	

Cash Account.

175

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
			£ 706 7	
17	Mr Ward		2 2 0	
19	Mr Southorn		11 11 0	
24	Mr Noble		26 5 0	
101	Capt Salomon		2 2 0	
55	Mr Early		2 2 0	
33	Lady Skipwith		2 2 0	
33	2 Bk Mumbred 57.5 - 14.5 =		42 15 4	
24	4 Mrs Shepherd		2 2 0	
24	6. Moss Lightfoot		2 2 0	
100	7 Mr Cooper		2 2 0	
35	15 Mr West		2 2 0	
105	16 Rad Trav. Tellur		11 12 0	
15	20 Albin Baslin		2 2 0	
24	" Mrs Dearby		2 2 0	
25	" Mrs Shaw		3 2 0	
10	" \$530 - a Can War L pd Dec. 4. 16.		103 18 11	
45	21 Rad. Page 4 am.		5 5 0	
24	" Mrs Haverfield		2 2 0	
24	23 S & J. H. & W. H.		8 2 1	
52	24 Mrs Gamett		2 2 0	
24	" Mrs Browning		13 13 0	
71	28 C.P.R. No. 8177		24 6 0	
140	31 Brn. B.K.		61 12 0	
3	April Mrs Townsend		17 17 0	
24	" Mrs Welch		2 2 0	
4	12 C.P.R. #177		35 1 0	
24	" Mrs Parshie		2 2 0	
24	" Mrs Turner		3 3 0	
706			£ 1094 3 0	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward		6094 0	
12.	Ch. Ch. 1 £21. 6.		25 0 0	
16	Wm Wragg (To Osm. Bk.)		210 0 0	
18	Sod (£869 = 182 - 45.12 = 137. net)		182 11 1	
19	Wm Milne		3 3 0	
"	Wm Segmiller		2 2 0	
21	Wm. G. Cobble #221 (red. Osm. Bk.)		45 0 1	
"	Am Wm Wade		5 5 0	
"	Wm Tallie		5 5 0	
"	Wm. H. Johnson		14 14 0	
23	Wm. Lullwell		35 14 0	
30	Wm. Cook		2 2 0	
May 1	th. Raphael		2 2 0	
3	G. Fobes		42 0 0	
"	Mr Hill		5 5 0	
5	Wm. Lullwell		2 2 0	
"	Edy. Dillm		2 2 0	
9	Wm. Mayne		26 5 0	
13	Wm. Lane		2 2 0	
18	Ch. Howe		5 5 0	
"	Wm. Lullwell		2 2 0	
21	Wm. Noble		25 5 0	
27	Wm. Johnson		52 10 0	
"	Wm. Cox - Geo		26 5 0	
June 1	Wm. Ashworth		20 0 0	
"	Wm. Van (or £2300)		33 0 0	
" 2	Bk. Mat 277 + 111 = 79.16 - 19 - 19 =		79 16 7	
" 4	Geo. Booth 2541 =		530 0 0	
			£2481 0 0	

Cash Account.

177

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Jan 1	Forward	£ 2481	0	0
5	Miss Carleton		2 2	0
"	Miss Threlkeld.		3 3	0
6	Mrs Hay ward		2 2	0
10	Mrs Holt		9 9	0
"	Capt. Forsyth		3 3	0
13	Mr Haney		2 2	0
20	Mr Guy Skynner.		2 2	0
22	Eveline		62 10	0
"	Can. War Loan		104 10	5
"	C.P.R. Comm. (= 29-6-9)		39 2	4
"	Don HK		61 12	10
"	Chck. (ax returned)		12 10	0
7.	Mrs Joy		2 2	0
"	Mrs Bernadette		2 2	0
"	Mrs Mason		2 2	0
10	Mrs Gardner		3 3	0
"	Mrs Fisher		5 5	0
"	Mrs Fox		4 0	0
11	Mrs Lake		72 9	0
20	Cous. 50 \$125		26 1	8
21	Can Permanent		70 4	7
24	Mally \$226		47 6	11
25	Mrs Cordwell		2 2	0
26	Agg. Mrs Rice		5 5	0
33	" Mrs Jones		5 0	0
79	" May Hull		2 2	3
"	Mrs Kellum		2 2	0
16	Mrs. Warner		2 2	0
		£ 2978	10	0

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Aug 13	Forward		£ 2978 10 0	
" 14	Mrs Elkington		20 0 0	
" 14	Mrs Hunt		2 2 0	
" 15	Mrs Hunt		2 2 0	
" 16	Mrs Fanege		5 5 0	
" 17	Mrs Holt		2 2 0	
" 22	Mrs Jean Smith		105 0 0	
" 25	Mrs Long		3 3 0	
" 31	Mrs Holt		12 0 0	
" "	Mrs Paradise		2 2 0	
Sept 18	Mr P. H. Jones		5 0 0	
" "	Bill of Monmouth 1857		42 15 4	
" 21	Mrs Wragge. (sent. on Bill. to)		200 0 0	
" 24	Mrs Bernidge		2 2 0	
" 25	Mrs Treheany		2 2 0	
" 26	Mrs Cohen		5 5 0	
" 26	Mrs Adley		2 2 0	
" 27	Mrs Margulson		2 2 0	
" 28	Mrs Petrochimo		5 0 0	
" "	H. M. & Co. 50 Jan		1 1 0	
" 28	Mrs Rosenheim		5 0 0	
Oct 3	Mrs Elkington		21 0 0	
" "	Bill Hunt. (29.6.9)		39 2 4	
" 4	Evelina		62 10 0	
" "	Clifford Watson		5 5 0	
" 6	Robt. Stadfield		100 0 0	
" 6	Mr Rogers		2 2 0	
" "	Don Ak		61 12 0	
			£ 3706 4 0	

Cash Account.

179

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Oct.				
11.	Forward	£ 3906	4	0
114	Ch ch.		22	7 10
"	Sod. £163-2-9 less 121		161	2 9
15	" Pref. £20.9.3 less 18.7		20	9 3
"	Mr Goolby		2	2 0
16	Mrs Ross		2	2 0
"	Mr Drable		10	10 0
20	Mr Palmer		3	3 0
24	Cons. Gas & H ² O (-tax) 23.15.6		31	11 6
18	Mr Frye		2	2 0
23	John R. Davies (incl. own bill)		420	0 0
24	Mr Hall		36	0 0
27	Can Per.		10	4 7
"	Mr Greening		2	2 0
30	Mr Organ		2	2 0
72.	Mrs Dring		2	2 0
5	Mr Kengles		2	2 0
10	Can. Goodfield		2	2 0
6.	Miss Tildard		21	0 0
"	Mr Webb (Murray)		2	2 0
7	Mr Boden		105	0 0
"	Mr Challinor		10	10 0
8	9th Dorothea		15	15 0
"	Mr Davis		2	2 0
10	Rufell Stephenson		42	0 0
12	May Harvest		3	3 0
13	Lady Balmain		4	0 0
16	"		4	0 0
		4844	4	0 0
			£ 4850	0 0

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Nov 18	Forward		£ 485 0 0	
25	Mrs Gardner		2 2 0	
27	Mrs Richards		10 10 0	
28	Mrs Selwyn		2 2 0	
Dec 1	5% War Stock. 1/2 y. Eng.		57 10 0	
3	Mrs Pyman		2 2 0	
4	Imp Bank £17.40.6 pence		350 0 0	
"	Appleby & Co. bond #2217		440 0 0	
5	Bk. Mont #388 = £59.17		79 16 7	
9	Mrs Cleaves		31 10 0	
"	Mrs Gubbins		2 2 0	
10	Mrs Boncasles		2 2 0	
11	Mrs Hendrie		10 0 0	
"	Brewers		3 2 0	
12	Mrs Moore		5 0 0	
13	G Herbert		2 2 0	
14	Mrs Ye.		5 5 0	
25	Mrs Ashie		51 10 0	
"	Can. War Loan		105 0 0	
"	Mrs Mallory		2 2 0	
31	Mrs Well		2 2 0	
			£ 6000 0 0	

Cash Account.

181

AMOUNT PAID.	BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
480					
2					
10					
2					
57					
2					
380					
440					
79					
31					
2					
2					
10					
3					
5					
2					
5					
51					
105					
2					
1					
600					

589 4

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

Cash Account.

183

AMOUNT PAID.	BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Jul.	C ch ch Mr		12	10 0
	"	C P R.		29	5 5
	2	Mrs R. M. Land		2	2 0
	4	Eveline		82	10 0
	7	Man L. M. M. M.		2	2 0
	"	Mrs Wells		2	2 0
	11	Dom. Btl		61	12 10
	12	Mrs. Warden		2	2 0
	"	Mrs. Haggie		9	5 0
	"	Mrs. Welford		2	2 0
	16	Mrs. Craig. Chiding		66	3 0
	20	ch ch - (13.15.5)		25	0 0
	23	Geo. Bartlett		2	2 0
	"	H. M. M. M.		2	2 0
	26	Mrs. T. M. M.		10	0 0
	26	Cash. Per		10	7. 7
	"	Cash. Gas \$15.0		30	0 0
	Jul 31	Mrs. Greenwood		2	2 0

BILL
SENT.THOMAS
STANT

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

Cash Account.

185

[illegible]

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

Cash Account.

187

[illegible]



Cash Account.

189

[illegible]

Cash Account.

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

Cash Account.

191

BILL
SENT.THRU
PAID

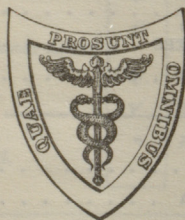
NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

AMOUNT
PAID.

THE
PRACTITIONER'S
VISITING-LIST

PERPETUAL EDITION
FOR THIRTY PATIENTS, WEEKLY, PER YEAR



PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK
LEA & FEBIGER

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HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

1. Keep your visiting list in such a way that you can fully explain it.
2. Transfer a record of your services at short intervals to a ledger, stating the items.

HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING LIST.

ENTER the names in the proper columns, and, in case of a new patient, the address (or husband's or parent's name and address) in the right-hand page under the head of "Memoranda." Under the proper date make a little dot • in lead pencil for a visit to be paid, and if at a special hour, write this down: 10 A. M. When a visit is paid make a diagonal stroke in ink, /. When several visits are paid a series of strokes, ///, may be made, or one with a little star *, and in the memorandum column the number of visits, "*4 visits," may be written in. A night-visit should be marked N. For an expected office case a small circle in lead pencil, o, should be made, and when the patient has come a diagonal stroke in ink, ϕ. For a consultation write *C, and in the "Memoranda" "Consultation with Dr. —" (whoever asked you in consultation). When you call a consultant mark the visit *, and in the "Memoranda" column write "*Dr. — in consultation." A confinement case may be marked Cf., and anything special noted in column for memoranda. A vaccination should be marked V.

SIGNS.

•	Visit to be made.	ϕ	Office Visit.
/	Visit made.	C	Consultation (when you are the consultant).
••	Second Visit to be made same day.	Cf.	Confinement Case.
//	Second Visit made.	V	Vaccination.
N	Night Visit.	*	Refers to a special note in column headed "Memoranda."
o	Office Visit expected.		

DENTITION.

THE first teeth usually appear at about the seventh month, but they may be cut earlier or later without any presumption of disease. The first or temporary set of teeth numbers twenty, and appears approximately as follows (the numbers indicate months):

Molars.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Molars.
24-12	18	9-7-7-9	18	12-24

The permanent teeth appear about as follows (the numbers indicate years):

Molars.	Bicuspid.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Bicuspid.	Molars.
25-13-6	10-9	11	8-7-7-8	11	9-10	6-13-25

TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT.

COUNT backward three months from the last day of menstruation, and add one year and seven days to the date thus reached. It should never be forgotten that an exact reckoning of the date of confinement is impossible, errors of one or two weeks being sometimes made.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert Degrees of the Centigrade Scale into those of Fahrenheit: Multiply the number of the former by 9 and divide by 5; if the temperature was above the freezing-point (0°), add 32° ; if it was below the freezing-point, subtract the result from 32° .

To convert Degrees of the Fahrenheit Scale into those of Centigrade: If the temperature be above the freezing-point (32°), subtract 32; if it be below the freezing-point, subtract the number from 32; then multiply the remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

In taking temperatures, the thermometer should always be used in the same situation (axilla, mouth, etc.), and left in for the same length of time (from five to seven minutes). It is important also, in keeping a record or making a report, to state the situation of the thermometer.

ORDINARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy, or Apothecaries', Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (ʒ)	= 20 grains.
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (ʒ)	= 60 "
8 drachms	= 1 ounce (℥)	= 480 "
12 ounces	= 1 pound (℔)	= 5760 "

Wine, or Apothecaries', Measure.

60 minims (℥)	= 1 fluidrachm.
8 fluidrachms (f℥r.)	= 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces (f℥z.)	= 1 pint.
2 pints (O)	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (Cong.) = 281 cubic inches.

Linear Measure.

12 lines = 1 inch.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THIS system gets its name from the meter, which is the unit of linear measure. It is equal to 39.370432 inches, or a little over three and one-quarter feet.

The gram is the unit of weight, and is equal to 15.432 grains (Troy).

The liter is the unit of solid or fluid measure, and is equal to 1.0567 quarts.

The names of the higher weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek terms Deka, Hecto, Kilo, and Myria. The names of the fractional weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin terms deci, centi, milli.

enti, mil

The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be found with great nicety by these scales. For instance, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain = $\frac{1}{2}$ of the metric equivalent of 7 grains, and 1-200 grain = $\frac{1}{4000}$ of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

No clinical investigation is complete without careful and repeated examination of the urine, microscopically as well as chemically. The most important matters to be considered are—

1. Quantity passed in a given time.
2. Appearance (color, transparency, turbidity, etc.).
3. Odor.
4. Reaction (acid or alkaline).
5. Specific gravity.
6. Proportion of urates.
7. Proportion of phosphates.
8. Absence or presence of albumin, and quantity if present.
9. Absence or presence of sugar, and quantity if present.
10. Character of the sediment microscopically.

For ordinary examinations a sample of the first urine passed in the morning is best. It is sometimes necessary to examine in addition a sample specimen taken from the entire quantity passed during twenty-four hours. At other times it is important to examine that passed at stated periods after meals.

1. *Quantity*.—Instruct the patient to throw away the urine passed at a noted hour, and to collect in one vessel all passed subsequently for twenty-four hours up to the same hour of the following day. This quantity is to be accurately measured. The normal quantity is from 40 to 50 fluidounces. Variations occur within normal limits from excessive or insufficient drinking of water, loss by perspiration, etc. Persistent excess (polyuria) or diminution (oliguria) is pathological. The quantity is increased in diabetes insipidus and diabetes mellitus, in chronic nephritis, and, temporarily, in emotional states, including hysteria. The quantity is diminished in acute nephritis, in the last stages of chronic nephritis, in lithemia, in renal insufficiency, in conditions characterized by feebleness of the heart, in Asiatic cholera, in yellow fever, in acute intestinal obstruction, and in febrile conditions generally.

2. *Appearance*.—Normal urine is of an amber color and transparent. The color of the urine varies with its concentration, and may be altered by drugs. Rhubarb imparts a gamboge-yellow color to acid urine, a violet-red color to alkaline urine. Senna imparts a brownish, logwood a reddish, carbolic and gallic acids each a blackish tinge. Of the more important pathological changes, smokiness or redness is usually due to blood; a greenish-yellow or brownish tint usually indicates bile; a milky appearance is caused by that rare condition, chyluria. Urates and uric acid sometimes impart a bright orange-red tint that may be mistaken for blood. When blood is present, the corpuscles will be seen under the microscope, but there is a condition (*hemoglobinuria*) in which the coloring-matter of the blood, but not the corpuscles, passes into the urine. A special test is here necessary.

Normal urine may become turbid on standing. Nearly always a slight cloud of mucus will form, and urates may deposit on cooling, even when not in excess, if the urine is somewhat concentrated. Urine turbid when passed is pathological. Pus and mucus cause turbidity, the nature of which may be distinguished by microscopic examination. Chemically, pus may be detected by the addition of hydrogen dioxide, which causes effervescence from liberation of oxygen, or by allowing it to settle and adding liquor potassæ after pouring off the supernatant urine, when the pus becomes a ropy, viscid mass, easily recognized by its behavior upon attempting to pour it from the test-tube. Turbidity in an acid urine that

clears up on heating is due to urates. Turbidity, increased or unaffected by heat and cleared up by the addition of nitric acid, is caused by phosphates. Very pale, transparent urine, of high specific gravity, usually contains sugar; if of low specific gravity, and there is polyuria, it may be free from abnormal constituent or may contain sugar and likewise albumin.

3. *Odor*.—Urine has a typical odor, sometimes described as aromatic. If alkaline fermentation take place, the urine becomes ammoniacal. The ingestion of turpentine imparts an odor of violets. The urine of diabetes mellitus sometimes has a sweetish odor. The presence of acetone yields an odor resembling that of chloroform.

4. *Reaction* is to be ascertained soon after the passage of the urine by means of slips of litmus-paper, of which the blue is reddened if the secretion is acid, and the red is made blue if the secretion is alkaline; or by turmeric-paper, which is made brown if the secretion is alkaline. The total twenty-four hours' urine of a healthy person is acid. The urine may be alkaline a few hours after a meal, especially if large quantities of alkali have been taken, in cases in which the stomach has been washed out, and in cases of obstinate vomiting. Ammoniacal fermentation will give an alkaline reaction to urine. In conditions of acidosis alkalies should be given until the reaction becomes alkaline.

5. *Specific Gravity*.—This is ascertained by means of a special form of hydrometer called a urinometer. Normal specific gravity is about 1018 or 1020. Increased specific gravity (1025 or more) indicates excess of solid matters; if the quantity is scanty, usually these are urates or phosphates, or both; but if the quantity is excessive sugar is usually present. If the specific gravity is low (1010 or less), albumin may be suspected.

6. *Urates and Uric Acid*.—In addition to the high specific gravity and turbidity clearing on heat, as already mentioned, urates and uric acid may be detected by examination of the sediment under the microscope. When urates and uric acid only are present, the urine is usually acid, but urates and phosphates may be present together in a faintly acid, neutral, or alkaline urine. Free uric acid is (practically) always abnormal, and urates in noticeable quantity may usually be considered excessive, but only exact quantitative determination of the entire amount passed in twenty-four hours can make this certain.

7. *Phosphates*.—The proportion of phosphates may be roughly ascertained by adding to some urine in a test-tube half its bulk of a solution of caustic potash (1 : 8), and gently warming the mixture. If the deposit which forms is deeper than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in a test-tube $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, containing the mixture to a height of 2 inches, the phosphates are in excess. If much less, they are below normal. Turbidity of the urine which is cleared up by the addition of a little acetic acid is to be set down to an excess of phosphates, unless the urine is stale, when it may be due to alkaline decomposition.

8. *Albumin*.—Before testing for albumin or sugar, the urine should be filtered until perfectly clear. If alkaline, it must be acidulated by adding a drop or two of acetic acid. The most delicate of the reliable tests for albumin is to gently heat to the boiling-point the upper portion of a test-tube about half filled with urine. A resulting cloudiness is due to albumin or phosphates. The addition of a few drops of acetic acid will clear up the turbidity due to phosphates, but will not affect that due to albumin.

Heller's test is best performed by putting about 1 inch of nitric acid in a

test-tube, and by means of a pipette allowing a few drops of the filtered urine slowly to trickle down the side of the inclined test-tube, and to lie upon the acid. A more or less white and opaque ring or cloudiness, due to coagulation of the albumin, will form at the junction of the two fluids. The ring may appear at once or develop slowly; hence the test-tube containing the urine and acid should be allowed to stand for about ten minutes before a negative result is recorded.

8. *Sugar*.—The presence of sugar in quantities sufficient to have any pathological significance may be detected by *Boettger's test*, which consists in placing in a test-tube about a drachm each of filtered urine and liquor potassæ, and adding a minute quantity of subnitrate of bismuth. If sugar be present, prolonged boiling will cause a precipitate of metallic bismuth, forming a black deposit at the bottom of the test-tube. A grayish precipitate may be caused by substances other than sugar. The result of the bismuth test is to be corroborated by *Trommer's test*. To the urine alkalinized with potassium hydroxide is added drop by drop a ten-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate until a slight precipitate persists. The occurrence of a yellowish or reddish precipitate of copper oxide on the application of gentle heat indicates the presence of sugar in quantity more than a trace. The reaction will also take place in from six to twenty-four hours without the application of heat.

To determine the quantity of sugar, *Fehling's solution* is usually employed. 34.64 grams of pure crystallized copper sulphate are dissolved in pure water, and the solution is made up to 500 c.c. 100 c.c. of sodium hydroxide of a sp. gr. of 1.34 and 175 grams of powdered Rochelle salt are dissolved in 400 c.c. of water, and the solution is also made up to 500 c.c. The two solutions are best kept in separate well-stoppered, dark-colored bottles. For use equal parts are mixed as required. Every 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution requires 5 centigrams of glucose to reduce it completely. The test is best made by placing in a test-tube 0.5 c.c. each of the two solutions, adding sufficient distilled water to make approximately 5 c.c., and boiling. If no change of color should occur, the test may be proceeded with: 1 part of the urine to be tested having been added to 9 parts of distilled water, this diluted urine is now permitted to slowly flow from a burette into the liquid in the test-tube, or is added drop by drop until all the blue color has disappeared. To ascertain the percentage of sugar the following formula may be used: $5 \div u$ (u = number of tenth cubic centimeters of diluted urine used). To determine the grams of sugar passed in twenty-four hours multiply the percentage by the number of cubic centimeters voided in this period and omit the last two figures.

Quantity by the Fermentation Process.—Take specific gravity and record it. Place 8 ounces of urine in a pint bottle, add a piece of compressed yeast about the size of a walnut, insert a perforated cork, and place the bottle in a warm place (86° to 90° F.) for four or five hours or longer. Then allow the urine to cool, and again take sp. gr. Each degree of loss of sp. gr. represents about one grain of sugar to the ounce, or the total number of degrees lost multiplied by 0.23 will give the sugar percentage.

If sugar be found, frequent examinations must be made for

Acetone.—To the urine or a distillate thereof is added tincture of iodine or compound solution of iodine and then sufficient ammonia to form a deep-black precipitate. This disappears gradually in the presence of acetone and is replaced by a yellowish precipitate of iodoform, which is

recognizable by its odor and by appearing microscopically as made up of six-sided tables or stars. After this, examination must be made for

Diacetic Acid.—Tincture of ferric chloride is slowly added to the urine; the phosphates thus precipitated are removed by filtration; and more iron chloride is added. If a Bordeaux-red color results part of the urine is boiled and part heated with sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. If the boiled urine gives no reaction with the iron solution, or only a slight coloration, while the iron-chloride reaction with the ethereal extract fades within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and if acetone is present (see above), we may conclude that the grave condition of acidosis exists.

10. The character of the microscopic sediment is always of great significance. This part of the examination requires special instruction.

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.
Acids (mineral), with alkalis and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Antipyrine should be given with alcohol or water only.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalis.

Calomel, with antipyrin, alkalis, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirit of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chloral, with cyanides and alkalis.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalis.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalis, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumin, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. (It may, however, be advantageously combined with tincture of the chloride of iron and liq. acidi arsenosi, or with iodide of potassium.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalis, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

Potassium chlorate (and potassium permanganate) should not be rubbed up with tannic acid or other organic oxidizable substance.

Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirit of nitrous ether, with antipyrin, sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Vegetable preparations holding tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

Alkaloids are precipitated or destroyed by tannic acid, alkalis, iodine or iodides, and chlorinous compounds.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high

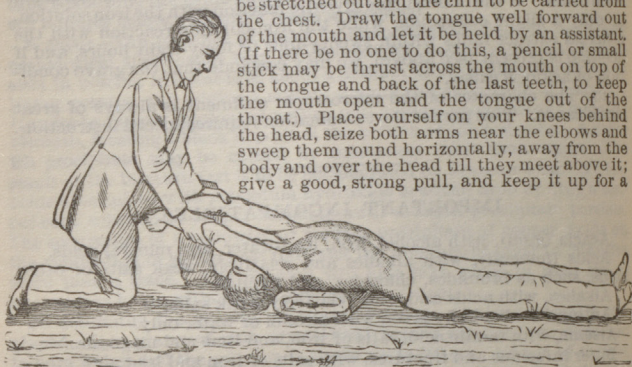


FIG. 1.

bestretched out and the chin to be carried round the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure for a few seconds against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. Rhythmic traction of the tongue may also be practised.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not aban-

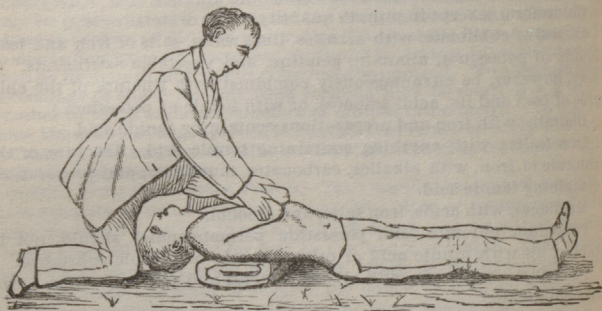


FIG. 2.

doned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death, for life may be present when only a most acute ear can detect the sound of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger-ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse; flushed face; convulsions or coma; sore throat; "strawberry tongue." Incubation: a few hours to a few days.	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104°-106°. Defervescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumin in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis. Dur.: wk. or 10 days. Usually mild. Disappears gradually. Duration: week or 10 days.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; slight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present. Incubation: 2 to 3 wks. Usually unsuspected. Slight fever or none; slight malaise or none. Incubation: about 2 weeks.	Appears early. Often first symptom noted, first on face and neck, then on trunk. Rosy papules, scattered or clustered. Fades in one part and appears in another. Lasts about three days.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pus and leave pits. Duration: about a week.
Varicella (Chicken-pox).	Usually sudden; chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back; debility; mucous membranes often involved. Temperature falls with appearance of rash. Incubation: about 12 days.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shot-sized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola and even umbilicated; appear in successive crops; usually few in number. Appears on third or fourth day; first on face and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Fine shot-like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well-marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Symptoms grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbate. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks). Duration: about 3 weeks.
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; lachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis. Temperature rises with appearance of rash. Incubation: 2 wks.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited; usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (crescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	Usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid. Duration: week or 10 days.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of those forms of poisoning most likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory:

POISON.	TREATMENT.
<i>Nature unknown</i>	{ Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids; Stimulate, if necessary; keep up breathing.
<i>Acids—</i> Sulphuric, } Nitric, } Hydrochloric, } Oxalic, }	{ Give an alkali (soap, soda, and whitewash usually at hand); limewater; magnesia; Provoke vomiting; avoid stomach-pump; Give ice cream and bland fluids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary; Feed by enema.
<i>Hydrocyanic Acid and Potassium Cyanide</i> . .	{ Stomach-pump or emetic; Stimulate; potassium permanganate; Give dilute ammonia-water—by intravenous injection, if necessary; chlorine-water; Cold affusions; Give atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, hypodermatically.
<i>Carbolic Acid and Creosote</i>	{ Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid; atropine, hypodermatically; Stomach-pump or emetics; White of egg; amyl nitrite; Stimulate; artificial heat.
<i>Alkalies—</i> Ammonia, } Soda, } Potash, } Lye, }	{ Give vinegar, lemon-juice, or orange-juice, or other acid or a fixed oil; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; relieve pain by opium; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Arsenic—</i> Paris green, } Scheele's green, } Fowler's solution, }	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and magnesium oxide; Give dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Acetate of Lead</i>	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give Epsom salt or dilute sulphuric acid; Milk, raw eggs, and water; Morphine hypodermatically for pain; Potassium iodide to eliminate the drug.
<i>Mercury, Corrosive sublimate, Antimony, Tartar Emetic,</i> }	{ Emetics; careful lavage; Give some infusion containing tannic acid; Give raw eggs and milk; bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Copper Salts</i>	{ Give albumin (milk, raw eggs); yellow prussiate of potassium; Stomach-pump or emetics; Give bland fluids.
<i>Phosphorus</i>	{ Provoke vomiting by repeated five-grain doses of sulphate of copper; Potassium permanganate ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.); Give dose of magnesium oxide, but no oil.
<i>Nitrate of Silver (lunar caustic),</i> }	{ Give strong salt and water; } repeat many times. Provoke vomiting;
<i>Iodine</i>	{ Stomach-pump or emetics; Give gelatinized starch and water; Give bland fluids.

POISON.

TREATMENT.

<i>Opium</i> — Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, etc.,		{ Stomach-pump; emetic; potassium permanganate, by mouth; adrenalin; ammonia; hot strong coffee by the bowel; atropine, cocaine, or strychnine hypodermatically; oxygen-inhalations; artificial respiration; lingual traction.
<i>Chloral</i> — Paraldehyde,		{ Stomach-pump or emetic; artificial heat; massage; stimulate; strychnine; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration.
<i>Nux Vomica</i> — Strychnine, Picrotoxin,		{ Stomach-pump or emetic; animal charcoal or tannic acid; bromide and chloral; amyl nitrite; chloroform by inhalation; artificial respiration.
<i>Aconite</i> — Veratrum viride,		{ Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; heat; atropine; artificial respiration.
<i>Hemlock</i> , <i>Toadstool</i> , <i>Tobacco, etc., etc.</i> ,		{ Provoke vomiting and give a purge; tannic or gallic acid; Stimulate well; keep up breathing.
<i>Belladonna</i> or <i>Atropine</i> , <i>Hyoscyamus</i> or <i>Hyoscyamine</i> , <i>Duboisia</i> or <i>Duboisine</i> , <i>Stramonium</i> or <i>Daturine</i> ,		{ Stomach-pump or emetic; stimulate; Enema hot strong coffee; artificial heat; morphine; pilocarpine; physostigmine; artificial respiration.
<i>Alcohol</i>		{ Stomach-pump or emetic; Give ammonia and water.
<i>Decayed Meat or Vegetables</i> ..		{ Provoke vomiting; wash out stomach; Give a purgative; give an enema; Give powdered charcoal and hydrogen dioxide.
<i>Poisonous Gases</i> — Carbonic acid or oxide, Sulphuretted hydrogen,		{ Fresh air; oxygen; Artificial respiration; Amyl nitrite or nitro-glycerin; Stimulation.

To provoke vomiting, warm water may be used, with or without ground mustard (5ss to a pint of water), or ipecac (ʒi of the powder or fʒss of the syrup), or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited. The stomach-pump or simple siphon-tube, if accessible, is better. Apomorphine (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. $\frac{1}{4}$) subcutaneously is a reliable emetic.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, mucilage, barley-water, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or ammonia and water. Of this last a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are ammonia and water (a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, white-wash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

Antagonists are drugs which physiologically oppose the poison, as atropine to opium, chloral to strychnine, pilocarpine to atropine.

TABLE OF DOSES.

Maximum doses, as a rule, are not intended to be repeated.

For hypodermatic use the dose should be *half* that used by the mouth.

For use by rectum the dose should be *twice* that used by the mouth.

Doses for Children.—Dr. Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction, the numerator of which is 1. Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$; the dose should be $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ th that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Acetanilidum	2—7	0.13 — 0.5
Acetphenetidinum (phenacetin)	2—6	0.13 — 0.35
Acid. benzoic	5—15	0.32 — 1.0
boric	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
camphoric (to check night-sweats)	15—30	1.0 — 2.0
gallie	3—60	0.2 — 4.0
hydriodic dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4.0
hydrobrom. dil.	10—60	0.6 — 4.0
hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
hydrocyan. dil.	2—6	0.12 — 0.35
nitric. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
phosphoric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.0
salicylic	5—20	0.3 — 1.3
sulphuric. arom.	5—15	0.3 — 1.0
sulphuric. dil.	5—30	0.3 — 2.0
tannic	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{300}$ — $\frac{1}{200}$	0.0002 — 0.0003
Adrenalin (vaso-constrictor) locally	...	1:10,000 to 1:11,000
Æthylmorphinæ hydrochlor. (dionin)	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.032
Aloinum	$\frac{1}{4}$ —3	0.008 — 0.2
Alumen (as astringent)	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Ammonii benzoas	10—20	0.65 — 1.3
bromide	5—30	0.32 — 2.0
carb.	3—10	0.2 — 0.65
chloride	10—30	0.65 — 2.0
iodid. <i>vel</i> valer.	2—15	0.13 — 1.0
Amyl nitris (inhaled or internally)	2—5	0.1 — 0.32
Antimon. et pot. tart.; diaph.	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003 — 0.006
et pot. tart.; emetic	1—2	0.06 — 0.13
Antipyrine	2—15	0.13 — 1.0
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002 — 0.006
Argenti nitras	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
oxidum	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.032 — 0.13

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Arseni iodidum	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001 — 0.004
trioxidi (arsenous acid)	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 — 0.003
Aspirin	$\frac{5}{10}$	0.32 — 0.6
Atropine sulphas	$\frac{1}{128}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$	0.0005 — 0.002
Auri et sodii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002 — 0.008
Barii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.032 — 0.3
Benzol	$\frac{5}{10}$	0.3 — 0.6
Benzonaphthol	$\frac{2}{10}$	0.13 — 0.65
Beta-naphthol	$\frac{2}{5}$	0.13 — 0.32
Bismuthi salicylas <i>vel</i> subgallas	$\frac{5}{20}$	0.32 — 1.3
subcarbonas <i>vel</i> subnitras	$\frac{5}{60}$	0.32 — 4.0
Bromoformum (in whooping-cough, etc.)	$\frac{3}{5}$	0.2 — 0.3
Caffeina	$\frac{1}{5}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.065 — 0.32
citrata	$\frac{3}{8}$	0.2 — 0.5
Calcii chlorid. hydrat.	$\frac{5}{20}$	0.32 — 1.3
lactas	$\frac{5}{15}$	0.3 — 1.0
Camphor	$\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.065 — 0.2
monobrom.	$\frac{2}{5}$	0.13 — 0.32
Cerii oxalas	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.065 — 0.65
Chloralformamidum (chloralamide)	$\frac{15}{60}$	0.2 — 4.0
Chloralum hydratum	$\frac{3}{20}$	0.2 — 1.3
Chloroformum	$\frac{1}{15}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$	0.06 — 1.0
Cinchonidina, and its salts	$\frac{5}{30}$	0.32 — 2.0
Cocaina (locally, 1 to 4% sol.) internally	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.032
Codeina	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.13
Colchicina	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0006 — 0.0013
Copaiba	$\frac{15}{60}$	1.0 — 4.0
Creosote carbonate	$\frac{3}{30}$	0.2 — 2.0
Creosotum	$\frac{1}{20}$	0.032 — 1.3
Cupri sulphas	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 — 0.015
Diacetylmorphinæ hydrochlor. (heroinæ)	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$	0.004 — 0.005
Digitalinum	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005 — 0.016
Digitalis	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 — 0.13
Elaterinum	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$	0.001 — 0.005
Elaterium	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.016
Emetinæ hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 — 0.032
Ergotinum	$\frac{2}{8}$	0.13 — 0.5
Extractum aconiti	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005 — 0.015
bellad. foliorum	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
cannab. (with caution)	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004 — 0.032
cascaræ sagradæ	$\frac{2}{5}$	0.12 — 0.3
cimicifugæ	$\frac{1}{5}$	0.06 — 0.3
colchici cormi	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.05 — 0.1
colocynthis comp.	$\frac{5}{15}$	0.32 — 1.0
ergotæ	$\frac{1}{15}$	0.032 — 1.0
euphorbiæ piluliferæ	$\frac{30}{60}$	2.0 — 4.0
fel bovis	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.065 — 0.2
gelsemii	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 — 0.015
hydrastis	$\frac{5}{10}$	0.3 — 0.6
hyoscyami	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 — 0.13
nucis vomicæ	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.032
opii	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008 — 0.06
physostigmatis	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004 — 0.01
rhei	$\frac{2}{5}$	0.12 — 0.3
stramonii	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 — 0.03
sumbul	$\frac{2}{5}$	0.12 — 0.3
taraxaci	$\frac{5}{60}$	0.32 — 4.0
viburni prunifolii	$\frac{5}{10}$	0.3 — 0.6
Ferri carb. sacch.	$\frac{2}{15}$	0.13 — 1.0
et ammonii citras	$\frac{3}{5}$	0.2 — 0.3
et quinina citras	$\frac{3}{5}$	0.2 — 0.3
hypophosphis	$\frac{5}{10}$	0.32 — 0.65

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Ferri lactas	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
oxid. hydrat. cum magnes. } (antidote to arsenic)	{f 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —f 5 1 } frequently	16.0 — 32.0
phosphas	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
sulphas	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
sulphas exsiccata.	$\frac{3}{4}$ —2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 — 0.15
valer.	1—3	0.065 — 0.2
Ferrum reduct.	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Fluidextractum aconiti	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
belladonnæ radicis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
buchu	20—30	1.3 — 2.0
cannabis	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
cascara sagrada	16—30	1.0 — 2.0
sagrada aromata.	15—45	1.0 — 3.0
cimicifugæ	10—30	0.6 — 2.0
colchici seminis	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
digitalis	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
ergotæ	30—60	2.0 — 4.0
gelsemii	2—10	0.12 — 0.6
hydrastis	15—45	1.0 — 3.0
hyoscyami	5—16	0.3 — 1.0
lobeliæ	5—30	0.3 — 2.0
nucis vomicæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
pilocarpi	30—60	2.0 — 4.0
rhei	15—30	1.0 — 2.0
scillæ	1—2	0.065 — 0.12
senegæ	10—20	0.60 — 1.2
staphisagria	1—2	0.06 — 0.12
stramonii	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
viburni prunifolii	60—120	4.0 — 8.0
Glandulæ pituitaræ siccæ	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
suprarenales siccæ	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
thyroideæ siccæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.015 — 0.3
granatum	15—45	1.0 — 3.0
Guaiacol	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.015 — 0.3
carbonas	2—10	0.13 — 0.65
Haffkin's prophylactic vaccine } (subcutaneously)	15—75	1.0 — 5.0
Hexamethylenamine	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 — 0.006
chlor. mite	$\frac{1}{16}$ —10	0.004 — 0.65
iodid. flav.	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.01 — 0.065
iodid. rubr.	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.0013 — 0.006
salicylas	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.0032 — 0.0065
subsulphas flav., as emetic	2—5	0.13 — 0.35
c. creta	3—8	0.2 — 0.5
Hydrastina	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.016 — 0.06
Hydrastininæ hydrochloridum	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.016 — 0.065
Hydrogeni dioxid. (10 vol. sol.)	30—120	2.0 — 8.0
Hyoscinæ hydrobrom.	$\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{70}$	0.0003 — 0.0009
Hyoscyaminæ sulph.	$\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0003 — 0.001
Ichthyol (locally, 10 to 50%) (internally)	3—5	0.2 — 0.32
Infusum digitalis	f 3 1—f 3 4	4.0 — 16.0
Iodoformum	1—5	0.065 — 0.32
Iodol	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.032
Ipecacuanha { expect.	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.065
emet.	15—30	1.0 — 2.0
Jalapa	15—30	1.0 — 2.0
Liq. ammon. acet.	f 3 2—f 3 8	8.0 — 32.0
arsen. et hydr. iod., potassii arsenit., sodii arsenatis,	{ To be increased cautiously. }	1—5
		0.06 — 0.3

Grains or centimeters.	REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
0.065 —	Liq. ferri albuminate	f 3 2—f 5 4	8.0 —16.0
16.0 —	ferri chloridi	2—10	0.13 —0.65
0.065 —	ferri subsulphatis	3—5	0.2 —0.3
0.065 —	potassii citrat.	f 3 2—f 5 4	8.0 —16.0
0.065 —	Lithii bromid. <i>vel</i>	5—20	0.32 —1.3
0.065 —	carb. <i>vel</i> citras	2—10	0.13 —0.65
0.065 —	Magnesii carb.	15—60	1.0 —4.0
0.065 —	oxidi ponderosi	15—45	1.0 —3.0
0.065 —	Mangani oxid. nigr.	1—5	0.065 —0.32
0.065 —	hypophosphis	2—5	0.12 —0.3
1.3 —	Massa ferri carb.	5—15	0.32 —1.0
0.065 —	hydrarg.	1—15	0.065 —1.0
1.0 —	Methyl salicylas (oil of wintergreen)	10—15	0.6 —1.0
1.0 —	Mist. chloroformi	f 3 1—f 5 4	4.0 —16.0
0.6 —	ferri et amm. acet.	f 3 1—f 5 4	4.0 —16.0
0.12 —	glycyrrhizæ comp.	f 3 1—f 5 4	4.0 —16.0
0.065 —	Morphina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 —0.032
0.12 —	Moschus	2—15	0.13 —1.0
1.0 —	Nitroglycerinum (<i>Trinitrin</i> , <i>Spts. Gly-cerylis nitratis</i>), 1% solution	{ gtt. 1, increased. }	0.06, increased
0.3 —	Oleoresina aspidii (<i>felix mas</i>)	15—60	1.0 —4.0
0.3 —	capsici	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 —0.03
0.065 —	cubebæ	5—20	0.3 —1.3
2.0 —	Oleum eucalypti	5—10	0.3 —0.6
1.0 —	ricini	f 3 2—6	8.0 —24.0
0.065 —	santali	10—30	0.06 —2.0
0.065 —	terebinthinæ	2—30	0.12 —2.0
0.065 —	tiglii	gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 —0.12
0.065 —	Opium pulvis (12% morphine)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.008 —0.13
4.0 —	Pancreatin	10—20	0.65 —1.3
0.12 —	Paraldehyde	20—60	1.3 —4.0
0.065 —	Pelletierine tannate	3—5	0.2 —0.3
0.065 —	Phenol (carbolic acid)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.032 —0.1
1.0 —	Phenolphthaleinum	2—4	0.12 —0.25
0.065 —	Phenyl salicylate (<i>salol</i>)	5—20	0.3 —1.2
0.12 —	Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{128}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0005 —0.0013
1.0 —	Physostigminæ sulphas	$\frac{1}{128}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0005 —0.0011
0.2 —	Pilocarpina, and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001 —0.032
0.065 —	Plumbi acetas	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.032 —0.2
0.065 —	Potassii acetas <i>vel</i> bicarbonas	15—60	1.0 —4.0
0.065 —	bitartras <i>vel</i> bromidum	8—60	0.5 —4.0
0.065 —	chloras	5—20	0.32 —1.3
0.065 —	citras	15—30	1.0 —2.0
0.065 —	iodidum	5—60	0.32 —4.0
0.12 —	nitras	2—15	0.13 —1.0
0.2 —	permanganas	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.032 —0.32
0.065 —	Pulvis glycyrrhizæ comp.	30—60	2.0 —4.0
0.065 —	ipecac. et opii	5—15	0.32 —1.0
2.0 —	jalapæ comp.	10—60	0.65 —4.0
0.065 —	rhei comp.	5—60	0.32 —4.0
0.065 —	Quinina, and its salts	2—5	0.13 —0.32
0.2 —	Quinina et uracæ hydrochlor.	15—30	1.0 —2.0
4.0 —	Resina jalapæ	2—5	0.13 —0.32
0.065 —	podophylli	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005 —0.032
0.065 —	scammonii	2—10	0.13 —0.65
0.065 —	Resorcinol	2—5	0.13 —0.32
1.0 —	Rheum	2—30	0.13 —2.0
1.0 —	Saccharin (benzosulphinidum)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.03 —0.32
8.0 —	Salacinum	15—20	1.0 —1.3
0.065 —	Salvarsan (also neosalvarsan)	5—10	0.3 —0.6
0.065 —	Santoninum	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.015 —0.32
0.065 —	Scilla	1—3	0.065 —0.2

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Scopolaminæ hydrobromidum	$\frac{1}{240}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$	0.00027—0.00064
Serum, antidiaphthericum (subcutaneous)	1000 to 10,000	units
antidysentericum (subcutaneously)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 $\frac{5}{8}$	10.0 —20.0
antimeniugococcic (subarachnoid)	4—12 $\frac{5}{8}$	15.0 —45.0
antiplague (subcutaneously)	5—15 $\frac{5}{8}$	20.0 —60.0
antipneumococcic (subcutaneously)	5—10 $\frac{5}{8}$	20.0 —40.0
antitetanicum	1000 to 10,000	units
antistreptococcic (subcutaneously)	$\frac{2}{3}$ —8 $\frac{5}{8}$	10.0 —30.0
antivenomous (subcutaneously)	$\frac{2}{3}$ —5 $\frac{5}{8}$	10.0 —20.0
Sodii arsenas	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.001 —0.006
arsenas exsiccatum	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0006 —0.0032
benzoas	5—15	0.32 —1.0
boras <i>vel</i> bromidum	5—30	0.32 —2.0
cacodylas	$\frac{3}{4}$ —2	0.03 —0.13
citras	15—30	1.0 —2.0
hypophosphis	5—15	0.3 —1.0
iodidum	2—30	0.13 —2.0
nitris	1—5	0.065 —0.32
phosphas	60—120	4.0 —8.0
salicylas	5—30	0.32 —2.0
Sparteina sulph. (cardiant and diuretic)	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004 —0.03
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	15—120	1.0 —8.0
ammonia arom.	15—60	1.0 —4.0
camphoræ	5—30	0.32 —2.0
chloroformi	15—60	1.0 —4.0
Stramonium	1—2	0.065 —0.012
Strontii bromidum <i>vel</i> iodidum <i>vel</i> salicylas	5—30	0.32 —2.0
Strophanthin	$\frac{1}{320}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0002 —0.0004
Strychnina, and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 —0.0032
Sulphonethylmethane (trional)	5—20	0.3 —1.2
Sulphonmethane (sulphonal)	5—20	0.3 —1.2
Sulphur	$\frac{5}{8}$ —5 4	2.0 —16.0
præcipitum	30—60	2.0 —4.0
Sumbul	30—45	2.0 —3.0
Syr. acidi hydriodici	60—90	4.0 —6.0
ferri iodidi	5—30	0.3 —2.0
scilla comp.	5—30	0.3 —2.0
Terebene	5—15	0.3 —1.0
Terpin hydrate (tonic expectorant)	2—5	0.13 —0.3
Tetanus antitoxin (subcutaneously)	75—300	5.0 —20.0
Tetronal (hypnotic)	15—60	1.0 —4.0
Theobromina sodio salicylas (diuretic)	5—30	0.32 —2.0
Thymol	1—5	0.065 —0.32
Tinct. aconiti	3—10	0.2 —0.6
aloes	15—60	1.0 —4.0
asafoetida	30—60	2.0 —4.0
belladonna foliorum	2—15	0.12 —1.0
benzoin comp.	30—60	2.0 —4.0
cannabis	5—20	0.3 —1.3
capsici	8—15	0.5 —1.0
cinchonæ comp.	15—120	1.0 —8.0
colchici sem.	5—20	0.3 —1.3
digitalis	3—15	0.2 —1.0
ferri chloridi	10—30	0.6 —2.0
gambir comp.	30—60	2.0 —4.0
gelsemii	2—15	0.12 —1.0
guaiaeci ammon.	30—60	2.0 —4.0
hydrastis	30—120	2.0 —8.0
hyoscyami	5—30	0.3 —2.0
iodi	5—15	0.3 —1.0

REMEDIES.	Grains or minims.	Grams or cubic centimeters.
Tinct. kino	15—120	1.0 — 8.0
lobelia	5—30	0.3 — 2.0
moschi	15—60	1.0 — 4.0
nucis vomica	5—15	0.3 — 1.0
opii	2—15	0.12 — 1.0
opii camph.	5—240	0.3 — 16.0
opii deodorati	5—15	0.3 — 1.0
physostigmatis	5—15	0.3 — 1.0
stramon.	5—10	0.3 — 1.0
strophanthi (cardiant and diuretic)	2—10	0.12 — 0.65
valer. ammon.	10—120	0.6 — 8.0
veratri viridis	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
Uranium nitrate	5—10	0.32 — 0.65
Urea	20—60	0.32 — 4.0
Vaccine (subcutaneously).		
aene	Initial dose	5 to 25 millions killed bacteria.
b. coli communis	"	10 to 50 "
b. Friedländer	"	250 "
gonococcie	"	10 to 50 "
pneumococcie	"	10 to 50 "
pneumococcie mixed	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 c.c.
pyocyaneus	"	10 to 50 millions killed bacteria.
staphylococcie	"	50 to 250 "
streptococcie	"	50 to 250 "
typhoid	"	50 to 250 "
Remedies.	Gr. or min.	Gm. or c.c.
Veronal	5—15	0.32 — 1.0
Zinci acet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.032 — 0.13
oxid.	1—5	0.06 — 0.3
phenosulphonas (sulphocarbolas)	1—5	0.06 — 0.32
sulphas {alternative	$\frac{1}{2}$ —6	0.015 — 0.4
{emetic	15—30	1.0 — 2.0
valeras	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.032 — 0.32

THERAPEUTIC REMINDERS.

Abscess.

Camphor and phenol locally, to abort.
Calcium sulphide. Cod-liver oil.
Hydrogen peroxide, 10 per cent. solution, to wash out.
Incision and antiseptic irrigation.
Iodoform gauze, packed, or oily solution of iodoform injected.
Iron. Quinine. Guaiacol.

Acne.

Fowler's solution. Laxatives.
Hot-water face-bath, followed by sulphur ointment or lotion. [liver oil.
Blaud's pill. Opsonic treatment. Cod-Solution of resorcinol, locally.
Staphylococci vaccine.

Adenitis.

Hydrated calcium chloride (gr. 5).
Ichthyol, iodoform or iodoform-collodion, iodine ointment, tincture of iodine, kaolin poultice, locally.
Iron, syrup of the iodide, grt. 5 to 30.
Removal of gland. Guaiacol. Tonics.

Anemia.

Arsenic and iron, singly or combined.
Beta-naphthol. Bitters, with iron.
Raw eggs and milk. Sodium cacodylate.
Creosote. Bone-marrow. Lecithin.
Hypophosphites with cod-liver oil.
Laxatives and mineral acids.
Massage. Mercury in syphilitic cases.
Oxygen by inhalation.
Nitro-glycerin to relax vessels.
Benzol for myeloid leukemia.
Quinine in malarial cases.
Syrup of phosphate of iron, peroxide of hydrogen (10 vol. solution), and glycerin, equal parts (f3ij in water).

Angina Pectoris.

Alcohol, when vascular relaxation.
Arsenic. Diet.
Ether, hypodermically during attack.
Iodides or salicylates.
Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, hypodermically.
Nitrite of amyl, grt. 5, from handkerchief during attack.
Nitrite of sodium or potassium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, thrice daily.
Nitro-glycerin. Potassium iodide.
Removal of infecting cause, such as bad teeth, nasal or other infection.

Ankylostomiasis (Hook-worm).

Thymol to remove parasites, followed by hæmatics to overcome anæmia.

Apoplexy.

Croton oil, 1 drop in glycerin on tongue. Calomel 5 to 10 gr.
Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ in butter on tongue.
Massage and electricity contraindicated in inflammation.
Opium and calomel in meningitis.
Potassium iodide after attack.
Trephining in selected cases.
Venesection, if patient is full-blooded.
Veratrum viride or aconite, when venesection is impossible.

Asthma.

Adrenalin, hypodermically. Restricted diet.
Amyl nitrite inhaled. Arsenic. Aspidospermin.
Belladonna, with morphine.
Bromides before retiring.
Coffee, strong black, in intervals.
Chloroform inhaled relaxes, liniment to chest prevents, spasm.
Fumes of potassium nitrate, with belladonna and stramonium.
Grindelia. Hyoscin. Tincture of lobelia. Ipecacuanha, to nausea.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Nitro-glycerin. Paraldehyde. Potassium iodid. Salicylates.
Sodium nitrite. Strychnine and atropine, hypodermically.

Bed-sores.

Alum, with spirit of camphor and white of egg. Adhesive plaster.
Antiseptic wash, with iodoform.
Collodion. Iodoform collodion.
Glycerin, after washing and rubbing.
Soap plaster, after washing with bicarbonate solution, with iodoform.
Zinc ointment or dusting-powder.
Balsam of Peru, ointment.

Bright's Disease, Acute.

Rest in bed. Basham's mixture.
Cannabis indica, in hæmaturia.
Cups or leeches, over loins if urine scanty.
Digitalis, with squill or calomel, gradually increased, followed by infusion of juniper berries and cream of tartar.
Heat. Milk diet. Buttermilk.
Gallic acid and ergot, to control hæmaturia. Methylene-blue.
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ hypodermically, for uræmia.
Saline diuretics and diaphoretics.

Bright's Disease, Chronic.

Avoidance of colds and overexertion.
 Chloride of iron, in anæmia, to decrease albuminuria. Nitroglycerin.
 Lithium salts, in gouty. Milk diet.
 Mercuric chlor. Oxygen inhalations.
 Potassium acetate, with juniper.
 Potassium iodide, gr. 5, thrice daily.
 Sodium arsenite, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, in gouty.
 Strontium lactate. Turkish baths.

Bronchitis.

Aconite in early stage.
 Amber oil, to chest, in infants.
 Ammonium carbonate, chloride, etc.
 Balsams, to decrease secretion in chronic. Belladonna.
 Codeine, when cough excessive.
 Creosote, in chronic.
 Dry cups, on each side of vertebræ, at sixth rib. Mustard plaster.
 Eucalyptus oil, in later stages.
 Ipecac, to promote secretion, as emetic when suffocation threatens.
 Iodide of potassium. Myrtol.
 Oxygen inhalations.
 Senega, in chronic.
 Strychnine, to stimulate respiration.
 Terebene. Terpin hydrate, gr. v.
 Turpentine liniment to chest.
 Vomiting (apomorphine) in capillary.

Burns (locally).

Boric acid. Carbolized sweet oil.
 Ichthyol ointment. Lead carbonate.
 Lime-water, linseed oil. One per cent. solution of picric acid, locally.

Cholera Asiatica.

As prophylactic, cholera vaccine.
 Sulphuric acid lemonade. Morphine hypodermically.
 Beta-naphthol. Salol.
 Calomel, initial large dose (gr. x); subsequent fractional doses (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$).
 Enterocolysis (tannic acid enemata).
 Hypodermatoclysis (subcutaneous infusion, 0.6 % saline solution).
 Intravenous infusion. Hot baths.
 Musk. Protective inoculation.

Cholera Infantum.

Albumin-water or barley-water.
 Castor oil, with paregoric.
 Hot drinks, in collapse, with brandy.
 Mustard or spice plaster, over belly.
 Opiates, with utmost caution, if it all.
 Rectal irrigation, hot or cold, according to temperature.
 Salol or bismuth salicylate.
 Pasteurized milk with pancreatin.

Cholera Morbus.

Castor oil, with laudanum.
 Ipecac, rhubarb. Magnesium sulphate.
 Morphine, hypodermically.

Chorea.

Arsenic, in ascending doses.

Chorea (continued).

Chloral. Cimicifuga, with iron.
 Hot pack, for insomnia.
 Quinine. Salicylates or iodides.

Colic.

Ascertain cause (may be appendicitis).
 Asafetida. Ether, internally.
 Heat. Hyoscyamus. Morphine.

Colic, Hepatic.

Chloroform or ether, inhalations.
 Hot applications.
 Morphine, with scopolamine, hypodermically.
 Sodium succinate as prophylactic.
 Phosphate of sodium.

Conjunctivitis, Chronic.

Boric acid, wash (gr. 10 to ounce), cocaine, gr. 2, if no corneal ulcer, when salt, gr. 4, may be substituted.
 Copper sulphate crystals or solution (gr. 1-8 to ounce).
 Tannin glycerite (gr. x-xxx to 3j).

Conjunctivitis, Purulent.

Atropine or eserine, if corneal ulcer.
 Bichloride of mercury (1 to 7000), or boric acid (saturated solution) wash.
 Hot compress, if cornea is threatened.
 Ice compress, early.
 Silver nitrate, stick or solution (gr. 10 to ounce), excess neutralized with salt solution.

Constipation.

Aloes and podophyllin.
 Belladonna or hyoscyamus.
 Cascara sagrada. Castor oil.
 Coloeynth, jalap, or senna. Diet.
 Electrical applications. Enemata.
 Glycerin, suppositories or enemata.
 Gymnastics, riding, or massage.
 Phosphate of sodium, in rickets.
 Salines, to unload bowels.
 Soap suppositories. Pituitary gland.
 Sulphur, if hemorrhoids present.
 Phenolphthalein. Agar-agar.
 Liquid petrolatum.

Convulsions of Children.

Rectal injection to unload bowel.
 Syrup of ipecac freely as emetic and antispasmodic.
 Chloral guardedly.
 Bromides.
 Hot mustard bath. Hot pack.
 Chloroform by inhalation and very carefully in obstinate cases.

Croup, Membranous, and Diphtheria.

Boric acid with glycerin, locally.
 Corrosive sublimate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, every 2 h., or calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, hourly.
 Antitoxin. Emetics. Intubation.
 Hydrogen dioxide (spray, gargle, swab). Loeffler's solution (locally).

Croup. Membranous, and Diphtheria (continued).

Iron, tincture of chloride, locally and internally. Guaiacol (50%), locally. Lime-water or lactic acid solution by swab or in spray. Oxygen inhalations. Atropine. Strychnine. Musk. Quinine. Steam and vapors from slaking lime. Tracheotomy.

Croup, Spasmodic.

Amyl nitrite, inhalations. Belladonna, bromides, chloral, or opium. Cold cloth around neck, and child in hot bath, air being moistened. Enema. Ipecac to nausea. Spontio-piline or flannel, wet with hot water, to neck, covered with oil silk. Treat rickets.

Cystitis, Acute.

Rest. Belladonna. Boric acid. Cannabis indica. Creolin, vesical wash (1 to 2 per cent.) Hot compress over bladder. Hot sitz-bath and enemata. Laudanum, grt. 30, to starch-water, oz. 2, in enema. Hexamethylenamine. Opium, belladonna, or iodoform suppository. Paregoric.

Cystitis, Chronic.

Alkaline and antiseptic irrigation. Benzoic or boric acid. Buchu tea. Hexamethylenamine in small doses. Opium suppositories. Potassium salts, except bitartrate. Turpentine, oil of sandalwood, cubeb. Irrigation with 5 to 20 per cent. argyrol solution. Strychnine and cantharides, when vesical atony is great.

Delirium Tremens.

Capsicum and liquid food. Chloral, with ammonium carbonate and coca. Scopolamin. Bromides. Morphine. Paraldehyde. Lumbar puncture.

Diabetes Mellitus.

Restricted diet with fast or starvation days once or twice a week. Purgatives. Bicarbonate of soda in large doses if acidosis threatens.

Diarrhoea.

Rest. Enema of salt solution. Ammonium chloride, grs. 5. Bismuth, with creasote. Buttermilk or milk diet. Camphor, in serous types. Castor oil, with rhubarb or laudanum and sodium bicarbonate. Chalk mixture, with kino and gambir. Charcoal, in acid and fermentative.

Diarrhoea (continued).

Chloroform, with astringents and opium. Digitalis. Strychnine. Copper sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, with opium. Ergot. Lime-water. Mercury, with chalk. Milk-diet. Naphthalene or beta-naphthol. Nitric acid, with bitter tonic, in green diarrhoea of children. Nitro-muriatic acid, or podophyllin. Pepsin, with hydrochloric acid. Phosphate of sodium, lime salts, and common salt, if rickets present. Rhubarb. Sulphuric acid, valuable in serous. Thymol, salol, and morphine.

Dropsy.

Recumbency. Salt-free diet. Sparteine or strophanthus. Calomel and caffeine. Cocaine. Colocynth, compound extract. Digitalis. Theobromine sodio-salicylate. Elaterium, in renal. Hot-air bath. Jalap, compound powder, with potassium bitartrate, in renal. Magnesium sulphate. Pilocarpine, in renal dropsy. Potassium iodide.

Dysentery.

Emetine hydrochloride, hypodermically. Ergot, in bloody stools. Antidysenteric serum. Ice-water, injections. Ipecac, in acute. Aromatic sulph. acid. Lead acetate, with opium and camphor. Magnesium sulphate. Mercury bichloride, gr $\frac{1}{100}$. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Peroxide of hydrogen and tannin, rectal injections. Potassium chlorate, rectal injections. Quinine enemata. Silver nitrate, or argyrol, rectal injections (gr. 10 to 20 to ounce).

Dysmenorrhoea.

Antipyrine or acetanilide, in neuralgic. Hot drinks. Fluidext. of viburnum. Belladonna, suppository. Camphor, with acetanilide or antipyrine. Cannabis indica and gelsemium. Hot sitz-bath, with turpentine stupe, and Dover's powder. Paregoric. Iron, strychnine, and quinine, with rest and riding.

Dyspnoea.

Ammonium carbonate. Arsenic, in emphysema. Purgatives and diuretics, or bloodletting if uræmic. Dry cupping over back. Morphine. Nitrites. Oxygen. Soda bicarb. Strychnine, with atropine.

Eclampsia.

Veratrum viride. Thyroid extract.
Chloral and bromide, each 1 drachm,
by rectum.
Chloroform by inhalation.
Elaterium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. Jalap.
Extraction of child.
Hot bath. Opium. Venesection.

Epididymitis.

Guaiacol, topically. Cataplasm of
kaolin.
Ice-bags. Ichthyol. Iodide of potas-
sium.
Saturated solution of magnesium sul-
phate, locally.
Mercury and belladonna ointments,
equal parts, or iodine, grs. 4, with
lanolin, ounce 1, locally.
Strapping testicle.

Epistaxis.

Acetic acid, adrenalin, locally.
Alum powder, pure or with starch.
Ergot, turpentine, hammamelis, or oil
of erigeron, internally.
Hot-water and hot foot-bath, cold-
water bags to dorsal vertebrae.
Ice applied to nose. Coagulose.
Blood serum (diphtheria antitoxin).
Nitrate of silver stick to septal ulcer.
Plugging anterior and posterior nares.
Vinegar or lemon-juice, injected.

Erysipelas.

Saturated solution of magnesium sul-
phate, locally.
Cataplasm of kaolin, locally.
Tincture of ferric chloride and qui-
nine, internally.
Pilocarpine hydrochloride hypoder-
mically, early to abort.

Fever.

Rest in bed.
Aconite. Alcohol.
Cold baths, coils, packs, sponging, ice-
bags, etc.
Musk, by rectal injection. Quinine.
Solution of potassium citrate or of
ammonium acetate.
Spirit of nitrous ether.

Gastralgia.

Sodium bicarbonate in full doses.
Arsenic. Belladonna. Silver.
Bismuth and pepsin, after meals.
Bromides or valerian.
Counter-irritation.
Cannabis indica. Hoffman's anodyne.
Hot applications.
Spirit of chloroform.

Gastric Catarrh, Acute.

Cocaine (in vomiting). Diet.
Effervescing draughts. Ice.
Milk, with lime-water (peptonized).
Seidlitz powder, one-fourth of one
every fifteen minutes.
Sodium bicarbonate, with gentian.

**Gastric Catarrh,
Chronic.**

Bismuth subnitrate. Nux vomica.
Diet, koumyss, light broths.
Lavage or hot-water potations.
Silver nitrate and hyoscyamus.
Strontium lactate or bromide.

Gastrectasis.

Cod-liver oil.
Electricity.
Enemas, nutrient.
Gentian and calumba.
Iodide of iron, lactophosphate of lime,
phosphate of sodium.
Lavage. Massage. Strychnine.

Gastric Ulcer.

Arsenic and Opium. Bismuth.
Adrenalin for hemorrhage.
Ergot or cracked ice. Rest.
Lenhart's method.
Silver nitrate, with hyoscyamus,
opium, or belladonna in pill.

Gonorrhoea.

Ureth. injec. of 2% protargol, or 25%
argyrol as prophylactic after ex-
posure.
Argyrol (5 to 25 per cent.) injections.
Benzoic acid, with cannabis indica.
Cocaine (4 per cent. sol.) in urethra.
Copaiba. Cubeb. Argonin (2 per cent.)
Hydrastis, locally and internally.
Chloral and bromides for priapism.
Hexamethylenamine.
Mercuric chloride (1 to 20,000 or 1 to
40,000), to flush urethra.
Syrup of ferrous iodide in arthritis.
Sodium bicarbonate.
Gonococcic vaccine for arthritis.
Zinc sulphate injections (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to oz.).

Gout.

Blisters, flying. Chloroform liniment.
Cod-liver oil. Water.
Colchicum, wine of root.
Fowler's solution of arsenic.
Ichthyol ointment to painful joints.
Iodide of iron and cod-liver oil.
Iodide of potassium, with colchicum.
Iodine, ointment or tincture.
Lithium carbonate or citrate, inter-
nally, locally.
Morphine. Phenocoll.
Strontium salts. Tetra-ethyl-ammo-
nium.

Hay Fever.

Arsenic. Opium. Adrenal gland.
Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, repeated once in
two hours. Mineral acids.
Calcium salts.
Climate. Sodium salicylate.
Cocaine, 2-4 per cent. solution, atom-
ized in nose.
Cotton plug in nostrils. Pollen ex-
tracts as vaccines.

Headache.

Treat cause.
Antipyrine. Antifebrin.
Bromides. Croton chloral.
Caffeine with bromide.
Capsicum plaster, to neck.
Refraction, if eye-strain.
Ergot, if congestion.
Gelsemium. Guarana.
Heavy magnesium oxide.
Hydrobromic acid.
Mustard foot-bath.
Nux vomica, in sick headache.
Phenacetin. Purge or emetic.
Sodium bicarbonate.

Hematemesis.

Rest. Adrenalin. Alum whey.
Lavage with very hot water.
Ice, cracked.
Iron, tincture of chloride, or turpen-
tine, internally.
Lead acetate with morphine or opium.
Silver nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, in pill.
Tannic acid, gr. 20 to drachm of water.

Hematuria.

Rest.
Camphor, gr. 10 to 20, in pill.
Ergot. Gallic acid, gr. 20.
Hamamelis, injected.
Adrenalin injection or irrigation.
Turpentine. Stypticin.

Hemoptysis.

Absolute rest. Alum (gr. 20 to ounce),
in spray. Calcium chloride.
Cup or strap extremities.
Ergot, fluidextract. Gallic acid.
Ice over heart.
Ipecac, in small doses.
Morphine, hypodermically.
Turpentine or erigeron oil.
Blood serum (diphtheria antitoxin).

**Hemorrhage, Intesti-
nal.**

Enemas, styptic. Ice to abdomen.
Ice, by mouth, and Monsel's salt, gr.
3, in pill. Ice-water injections.
Lead acetate and camphor.
Liquid food (peptone or beef-juice)
absorbed from stomach. No milk.
Sulphuric acid.
Tannic acid and opium. Turpentine.
Blood-serum, subcutaneously.

Incontinence of Urine.

Antiseptic fluids, to cleanse bladder.
Arsenic, with nux vomica.
Belladonna with bromide.
Catheterization, if due to retention.
Circumcision. Elevation of hips.
Ergot. Hyoscyamus. Strychnine.
Nitre and potassium citrate.
Rhus aromatica, in children.

Insomnia.

Bromide of potassium.
Bath, hot or cold.
Chloral, if not due to pain.
Food at night.
Hot-water bags to feet, cold to head.
Hyosine.
Morphine, with scopolamine. Paral-
dehyde. Opium, to relieve pain.
Remove indigestion.
Sulphonmethane. Sulphonethylmeth-
ane. Veronal. Medinal.
Valerian, in nervousness.

Intermittent Fever.

Arsenic.
Calomel. Guaiacol.
Ice-pack, if fever excessive.
Iodine. Methylene-blue.
Podophyllin, preceding quinine.
Quinine.

Iritis.

Atropine.
Ice compress.
Eserine.
Iodide of potassium, with mercury.
Leeches and heat, to relieve pain.
Mercury, by inunction.

Keratitis, Interstitial.

Antiseptic lotions. Dionin.
Antisymphilitic treatment.
Atropine.

Keratitis, Phlyctenular.

Atropine.
Boracic acid, solution.
Cold-water douche.
Tonics and alteratives.
Yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

Laryngitis, Acute.

Calomel, followed by saline purges.
Ice, externally.
Inhalation from steaming water or
compound tincture of benzoin, with
paregoric.
Voice not to be used.

Laryngitis, Subacute.

Cold compress, externally.
Inhalations of recent vapor of am-
monium chloride.
Zinc sulphate (gr. 4 to ounce), spray.

Leucorrhœa.

Alum, boric acid or alkaline antiseptic powder, douche.
 Belladonna, with tannic acid, applied on cotton. Hematoxylon.
 Hot sitz-bath, or vaginal injections.
 Hydrastis injections. Lysol injections.
 Iron, with tonics. Raw eggs and milk.
 Potassium permanganate, as injection.
 Tampon, iodoform and tannic acid.

Lumbago.

Acupuncture. Ammonium bromide.
 Atropine (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$), morphine (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$), into muscle. Acetphenetidin.
 Chloroform liniment.
 Foot-bath and Dover's powder.
 Ice-bag or ether spray to loins.
 Ironing back with laundry-iron.
 Massage. Monobromated camphor.
 Mustard or capsicum plaster.
 Potassium iodide or salicylic acid.

Mania.

Anæsthetics or apomorphine.
 Bromides. Methylene blue.
 Cannabis indica, with bromides.
 Chloral, if kidneys healthy.
 Cimicifuga, after confinement.
 Cold douche to head.
 Hyoscine hydrobromate. Morphine.
 Tonics, if after typhoid, etc.

Mastitis.

Belladonna, to breast.
 Breast-pump, if milk persists.
 Compression. Incision, if pus.
 Purges. L. and L. locally.

Meningitis, Acute.

Lumbar puncture and smear to determine variety.
 Antimeningococcic serum, if meningococci are found; or other sera or vaccines, if other bacteria are discovered.
 Calomel purge followed by saline. Ice to head or spine.
 Ergot, hypodermically. Small doses of morphine hypodermically, if vomiting persists. Withhold mouth-feeding, if vomiting is intractable. Gavage or rectal feeding if required.
 Boric acid for mouth, nose, and ear wash.
 Bromides or chloral for extreme restlessness and insomnia.
 Alcohol, digitalis, strophanthus, or musk as stimulants if required.
 Catheter, if retention.
 Iodide, massage, exercise, electricity for residual paralyses only after acute irritation has subsided.

Migraine.

Bromide of sodium, with caffeine.
 Cannabis indica. Croton chloral.

Gelsemium, with cannabis indica.
 Hyoscyamus, with calomel.
 Salicylic acid. Aspirin.

Myalgia.

Ammonium chloride or bromide.
 Clove oil, added to liniment.
 Electricity. Heat.
 Iodide of potassium or salicylates.
 Massage. Dover's powder.

Neuralgia.

Aconitine. Gelseminine. Aspirin.
 Acupuncture, nerve-stretching, or neurectomy.
 Cold salt solution hypodermically.
 Bromide of potassium, with caffeine.
 Camphor and chloral liniment, locally.
 Cimicifuga, in ovarian.
 Castor oil.
 Freezing parts with ether.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Iron and arsenic.
 Morphine, injected locally.
 Mustard plaster. Menthol, locally.
 Nux vomica. Nitroglycerin.
 Phenacetin. Antipyrin. Acetanilide.
 Phosphorus.
 Quinine. Specific remedies.
 Alcohol hypodermically into foramen or nerve trunk.

Night-Sweats.

Belladonna or atropine. Agaricin.
 Camphoric acid.
 Ergot. Gallic acid.
 Hot bath at bedtime. Hyoscyne.
 Picrotoxin (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$) or strychnine.
 Sulphuric acid, with morphine.

Pellagra.

Change of diet, remove patient from infected district.
 Arsenic. Quinine. Iron.
 Blood transfusion from one who has recovered from the disease.

Pericarditis.

Alcohol, digitalis, or caffeine.
 Aspiration, gradual.
 Blister, over præcordium.
 Calomel, with opium.
 Iodide of potassium.
 Jalap or elaterium, or saline purge.
 Leeches or ice-bag, over præcordium.

Peritonitis, Acute.

Belladonna and opium.
 Ice-bag.
 Leeches or mustard plaster.
 Buttermilk.
 Section.
 Turpentine stupes.

Pleurisy.

Aspiration. Cataplasms of Kaolin.
 Blisters. Sinapisms. Leeches.
 Digitalis or pilocarpus.

Elatarium or jalap.
Ice-poultice or jacket.
Iodine or guaiacol, locally.
Iodide of potassium.
Salicylates.
Saline purges. Strap chest.

Pneumonia.

Initial calomel purge. Fresh air.
Woolen jacket or gauze shirt.
Counter-irritants to relieve pain.
Venesection, in plethora.
Dover's powder to relieve pain and quiet restlessness.
Sodium or potassium citrate as diuretic.
Alcohol, belladonna, ammonium carbonate, quinine, strophanthus, or digitalis to sustain circulation, particularly at time of crisis. Oxygen inhalation.
Antipneumococcic serum. Pneumococcic vaccine.
Stimulating expectorants, and tonics after crisis and during convalescence.

Poliomyelitis (Epidemic).

Acute stage, hexamethylenamine, calomel, rest, hot-packs or hot baths; for pain, ice-bag to spine. Simple diet. After acute symptoms have disappeared exercise in bath-tub of tepid water daily, massage.

Post - partum Hemorrhage.

Abdominal massage.
Ergot. Pituitrin.
Hot intra-uterine douche.
Suture, if due to laceration.
Tamponing with iodoform gauze.
Tampon with gauze saturated with solution of adrenalin.
"Turn out that clot."

Pruritus.

Arsenic, quinine, bitter tonics.
Calomel and lard, locally.
Carbolic acid, well diluted, locally.
Cocaine. Heat.
Cold douche and injections.
Diabetic treatment.
Hydrocyanic acid, locally.
Mercuric chloride, 1 : 250, as wash.
Silver nitrate, locally, preceded by cocaine. Resorcinol, locally.
Champho-phenol ointment.

Psoriasis.

Anthraxarobin. Aristol. Arsenic.
Baths of sulphides.
Chrysarobin, internally, or ointment.
Gallic acid ointment. Thyroid extract.
Resorcin. Ichthyol. Thiol.

Puerperal Fever.

Bichloride of mercury (1 to 5000) or creolin (2 per cent.) solutions.
Curette, to remove membranes.
Celiotomy, if peritonitis develops.
Nutriment and alcoholic stimulants.
Iodine and carbolic acid applied to ulcerated wounds.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Rest. Fuller's lotion, locally.
Alkalies and quinine.
Cimicifuga. Aspirin.
Salol. Phenacetine.
Cold applications, if hyperpyrexia.
Salicin or salicylic acid and its salts.
Vaccines.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Arsenic. Blisters, repeated.
Baths of sulphides. Turkish baths.
Cod-liver oil. Dry hot air.
Ichthyol. Remove bad tonsils.
Iodine, locally.
Potassium iodide, colchicum, and sarsaparilla. Veratrine ointment.

Rhus Poisoning (Poison Ivy).

Solution of sodium thiosulphate, locally.
Solution of phenol, locally.
Lead-water and laudanum, locally.
Solution of boric acid, locally.
Mixture of fluidextract of grindelia, locally.

Syphilis.

As Prophylactic after Exposure.—Wash well with 1-5000 bichloride of mercury solution, and rub well over foreskin, head, and shank of penis a 20% calomel ointment, using lanolin as ointment basis.

Locally for Chancre.—Calomel, aristol, iodoform, black-wash, normal salt solution, mercurial plaster and lanolin on chamois; corrosive mercuric chloride douche (1-5000) twice daily for females.

General Treatment.—As soon as diagnosis is made, salvarsan, mercury by mouth, hypodermically, or by injection; arsenic, quinine, syrup of ferrous iodide, elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine as substitute for mercury when that substance is contraindicated; alkali iodides for headache and nervous manifestations.

Sciatica.

Blister or cautery.
Cod-liver oil. Castor oil.
Chloroform, ether, or osmic acid, deeply injected.

Ether or rhigolene, sprayed.
Ice, locally. Dry heat.
Morphine injected.
Nerve-stretching.
Potassium iodide. Rest, with splint.
Salicylic acid or its salts. Iron.

Shock.

Atropine or strychnine hypodermically. Alcohol. Aromatic spirit of ammonia. Hoffman's anodyne by mouth. Pituitrin.
Adrenalin in normal salt solution by transfusion, especially valuable when due to hemorrhage. Rectal injection of normal salt solution.
Lower the head, elevate the legs, bandage limbs tightly, apply external heat.

Sprains.

Cold and hot applications, alternately. Fomentations. Rest. Plaster dressing. Lead-water and laudanum.
Massage followed by bandaging.

Tonsillitis.

Ice collar.
Calomel and quinine.
Silver nitrate solution (1-50).
Hydrogen peroxide, in spray.
Salol and salicylates. Potass. chlor. gargle.
Red mercuric iodide to abort.

Tuberculosis.

Rest, fresh air, and abundant easily digestible food the basis of all treatment for every kind of tuberculosis.
Not less than three pints of milk in addition to other nutritious food daily.
Overcome constipation; stimulate appetite by bitter tonics, and forbidding tea, coffee, alcohol, pastries, pies, fried foods, etc.
Rest in bed for all cases with elevated temperatures.
Inform patient of his disease, encourage him, teach him the laws of health, protect others by reporting case, and instruct household as to necessary care of the sick and protection of the well.
Avoid opiates and other medicines which may interfere with appetite and indigestion.
Arsenic, small doses of nux vomica as bitter tonic, pepsin.
Creosote, guaiacol, eucalyptol guardedly as expectorants if demanded.
Oil of cloves hypodermically for cough and as expectorant if necessary.
Counter-irritation over affected area.
Mustard plaster or iodine locally to relieve pleuritic pain.

Tuberculosis (continued).

Tuberculin most guardedly, if at all.
Avoid reaction by using only minute doses and at proper intervals.

Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid vaccine as prophylactic.
Alcohol. No antiseptic.
Calomel. Water, freely.
Cold baths, systematically.
Hydrochloric acid.
Morphine. Quinine.
Hexamethylenamine as prophylactic.
Salol. Betanaphthol.
Turpentine in stipes, enemata, or by mouth.

Uremia.

Calomel 10 gr., elaterin $\frac{1}{16}$ gr., or saline at first appearance of symptoms.
Hot pack as a diaphoretic. Infusion of digitalis with potassium citrate as a diuretic.
Venesection 10 to 20 ounces of blood followed by transfusion of normal salt solution for coma or convulsions in acute cases of robust subjects.
Chloral to control convulsions. Morphine hypodermically for convulsions in acute parenchymatous nephritis. Harmful in chronic intestinal nephritis.

Vomiting.

Bromides, with laudanum.
Calomel (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$), ext. hyoscyami (gr. ss).
Carbolic acid, with bismuth.
Cerium oxalate. Chloroform. Creosote.
Cloves, oil of. Cocaine (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$).
Fowler's solution.
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute.
Hydrochloric acid, dilute.
Ice-bag. Ipecac. Lavage.
Lime-water, added to milk.
Mustard plaster over stomach.
Nux vomica.
Peptonized milk and beef.
Seidlitz powder.

Whooping Cough.

Amyl nitrite.
Antipyrine.
Belladonna, tincture of.
Chloral. Chloroform.
Hyoscyamus.
Monobromated camphor.
Quinine.
Resorcin, 2 per cent. solution.

Worms.

Aspidium.
Chenopodium, oil of.
Pelletierine.
Quassia injections for thread-worms.
Naphthalene for thread-worms.
Santonin.
Turpentine and castor oil.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

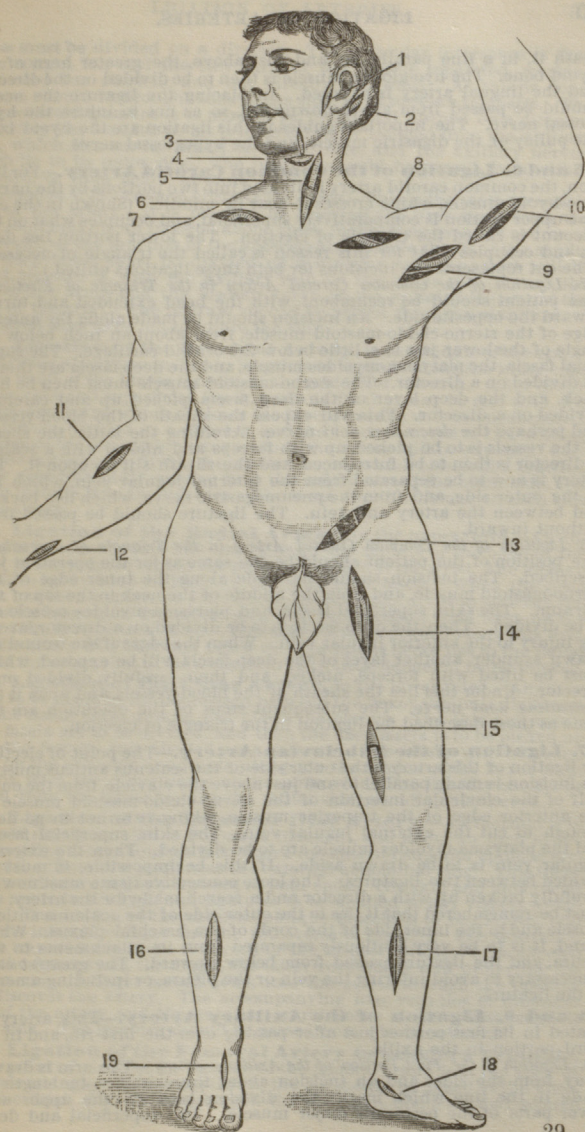
THE accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating arteries in their continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery.—The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision, an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. (There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.)

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery.—The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves up over the lower jaw and passes in a tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery.—The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle, and the stylo-glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue, and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo-glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. This capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn up over the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo-glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies under-



neath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyo-glossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypoglossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo-hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut.) The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.)

5. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno-mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood-vessels, and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the edges of the wound are drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery.—The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligature.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep

fasciæ must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side (toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. Ligation of the Brachial Artery, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The venæ comites lie one on each side of the artery.

11. Ligation of the Radial Artery, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line, and the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. Ligation of the Ulnar Artery, in the lower third.—An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris, just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated

outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.—This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the preceding operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two *venæ comites*, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is to be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two *venæ comites* and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its *venæ comites*, and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. (These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe.) After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

THE
PRACTITIONER'S
VISITING LIST.

RECORDS OF PRACTICE.

PERPETUAL EDITION

FOR THIRTY PATIENTS, WEEKLY, PER YEAR

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

M. To. B. N.

AGE NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa. Charge.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Record.

41

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
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Charg.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Feb

Daily

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
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Mrs Baker.

c

Mrs Willmott. Burgin

c

Mrs Langford

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

N74

36 10 0

2 2 0

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Mrs. Ronalds, 18 upper Phillie -

c

Mrs. Calvary Jones Park Place Henry

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

more 98. w. for Dr. Parthen
 Hydat. 18. Paratyphoid carrier
 (or Teale) among case. both again
 no veg. def. his. 9. To Has heart
 intell

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Mr Lammert
 Mrs James C/o R. G. Dunn & Co
 be inc comm
 James Whitall 217 Kings Rd
 New York Museum, (Cott)

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

£66. 6 37 King St. London EC2
 charge. 993 Park and Kensington
 Station. ac. rent £500 11. VIII. 18

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
24	25	26	27	28	1	2

Donch. A. Muller

Mr. Davis. Member. Grants

ms Barb. fol. 1. Wandelge

Miss Madeline Abney

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

2 2 0		
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or Five. samples

420 0 0		
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2 2 0		
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NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Charge.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mr. L. H. C. & Co. St. Michael		C						1
Mr. Carlwright			C					2
Mr. Bros.			C					2
Miss W. W. Shelly.								3

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

31	10	0
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2	2	0
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2	2	0
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3	3	0
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or Wilson & Brown

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
10	"	12	13	14	15	"

Charge.

C. B. + . Wm. Hester

c

Mrs. S. Ballist.

c

Mrs. Mrs. S. Prouse

c

Mrs. Croft - Chellentan

c

12

Mrs. Trehalme - West.

c

12

Mrs. Gee

c

12

C. B. Hester

Aero-Smash.

Charge.

Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

B Crundall Mt. Turbia
West Overdiffe ~~Storie~~, Hannamk

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Charge.

John Archibald, 57 High St. Dundee

x c c c c

Miss Wood Cheltenham

c y

x slight cold. Set. - Mandy. no fever.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

c or Phulpot. Double pneumonia
a bronchitis + pleurisy, etc.

NAME

March

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Mrs. Lodge. 31 Hertford St. May 6

C

A

Mrs Thomas

C

Mrs Fletcher, Wells.

C

Mrs Cammings boy.

C

Mrs Chase, Magdalen

C

Mrs Coleman.

C

Dr. Menden

D.H.

C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

2	2	0
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2	2	0
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2	2	0
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on Mac Miller
on it needs, well,

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

Mr. W. A. Page. London

c

Mrs. Saffie St. Martin

c

Mrs. Stowell Wundlesham

c

Mr. King Waulage

c

Mr. Langford Waulage

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

5- Rd M. Rhe

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---	---	--

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

april

7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Mrs Prebhard. St. Webb

c

Mrs G. Gunnorrell.

c

Mrs Krenkern

3

Mrs Vellesall

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

3 3 0

2 2 0

c n Prussia.

NAME.

april

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Mr. G. Mott.

Mr Hoey.

her coach. London

Mrs Noel. Cardiff

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	0	0
---	---	---

2	2	
---	---	--

5	8	1
---	---	---

conf

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Mrs. G. L. Norwich.

C

Mrs. Barr. Oct.

C

Miss Preere. mine

C

C. P. Leese. Brook House

C

Mrs. Bartlett

C

Mr. Moody

C

Miss (Hargreaves) Butler

C

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Alderley Edge. cheques, not paid

2 2 0

2 2 0

not Pd. Dr Ransome.

NAME.

my

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Charge.
28	29	30	1	2	3	4	

Summit

Tu. W. Th.
30 / 1

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
19 95	5 45	25 40

MEMORANDA.

May.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

2

C

C

1

C

2

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

25 4 0

21 0 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

c. gr. Nelson

NAME.

april

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Mr & J Taylor. 34 Oak Street

c

Mr Case. Sunningfield

c

Mrs. Dr West. Aylesbury

c

Mr H. Ward. 39 High Rd

c

Mrs Hudson. St Sheppard St

c

Mr Pullen. Ladbroke

c

Mr H. Dr Harry Colney

c

Messrs. Messrs. Cambridge

c

Lord Northcliffe

c

Mr Robinson. Lycombe

c

Mrs Charles Holden

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

Rd

not paid

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

40 0 0		
--------	--	--

Mr Stewart, Cambridge

10 10 0		
---------	--	--

Mr W. H. H. H.

31 10 0		
---------	--	--

£52.10.0.

NAME	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
May	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
Mr. Davis. Plymouth	c						
Mr. Ashworth. Bolton	c						
Mr. Crosby. Sheffield		c					
Mr. Milne " "		c					
Mr. Rosenheim				c			
Mr. Morris							c
Mr. Davis							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

22	0	
----	---	--

50	0	
----	---	--

2100	0	
------	---	--

£ 210. 1-charge to Son R. Hadfield.

33	0	
----	---	--

NAME.

January

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Mrs Felding.

c

Mr Phelps - Fitchburg.

c

Mrs Keeney, Munciehead

c

Sir Arthur Hume

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

31 10 0		
---------	--	--

C. M. Davis

NAME	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
June	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Miss Powell. Lilledun		c					
Mr Scott. Kingston			c				
Mr. Robbins Boarding			c				
Mr. Turner				c			
Mr. Leavelle				c			
C. R. Roph. Leavelle				c			
Mr Robbins Sonning.					c		
Mr Walwyn gardeners (Brooks)					c		
Mr Johnson						c	
Mr Teale.						c	
Rev Jane Maxwell						c	
Mr. James. (C) W. Wrighton						c	
Miss Kennedy, abingdon						c	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

22	0	
----	---	--

22	0	
----	---	--

22	0	
----	---	--

105	0	0
-----	---	---

c or Marmot.

c or

Pygmy

22	0	
----	---	--

22	0	
----	---	--

or Hope. By field. work.

22	0	
----	---	--

or Martin

NAME.

June

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Capt. & G. S. Lane Gale

c

Mrs Wells.

c

S. T. Strong Karnab

c

Infed H. Thomas. Swansen

c

Mr Gibbons. Sonning

c

Mr Alston. Chastlehurst

c

Mrs Wooster. Hingenden

c

Rev. Davis. Strat-on-am

c

Master Daves. . .

c

Mrs Draper. . .

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

22 0		
------	--	--

55 0		
------	--	--

210 0 0		
---------	--	--

Dr Cameron

or Young Tynford £69.0.0.

C or Olive Learningti

31 10 0		
---------	--	--

22 0		
------	--	--

NAME

June

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
c						
	c					
			c			
				c	c	
					c	
					c	

Mrs Murray. Dug

Mrs Gibson

G. Gibson. D.

A. B. Lake. Colwell

F. Nichols. Wargrave

E. S. Ballard. Reading

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

Dr Gardiner. f. Dr Prinsport

3 3 0		
-------	--	--

Dr Hamungat

3 3 0		
-------	--	--

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

Dr Selfport

NAME.

July

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	
J. W. Currie. Phill. 30s	c						
W. M. Leard. London		c					
Mr J. St. J. Raby. Lond.			c				
Lady Bucknill. Gresham			c				
A. P. Jackson. Chelsea				c			
A. P. Clifford. Walford					c		
Com. in W. G. H. Newlands					c		
S. P. oncaster Sheffield						c	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

3 3 0		
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2 2 0		
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2 2 0		
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5 5 0		
-------	--	--

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

210 0 0		
---------	--	--

Dr. Crandall

10 Kithers Lane - Chelsea

Dr. home
Wharfell Wharlow Stepper

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mrs Colling Grogg	c						
Mrs Lightbrite Birmingham			c				
Mr Murphy. Balliol.			c				
Miss Norrington Off				c			
Miss Daniel. Abington				c			
Mr Chase. Magdalen			c				
Miss Parton. not in Church War.						c	
Miss Murray.							c
J. T. Irvani Radcliffe							c
E. W. Beard. Irvani							c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

21	0	0
----	---	---

Dr. Evans

2	2	0
---	---	---

To write Oct. 10th.

Dr. Stathers. Brackley

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

write Dr. Burd. Southwold. 10th

2		
---	--	--

Burlington on 10th Oct 10

2	2	
---	---	--

Dr. Lavery & Wilson. London

NAME

July

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20

W. W. Waller. Henley

c

New man Hunt Oct

c

Capt. G. Waller. Burford

c

Dr.

Sunderland Oct

c

New Burford

"

c

New 2. Dr. Collier

c

W. W. Waller. Burford. Sunderland. Southampton.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

23 2 0

2 2 0

a land 1/4

NAME.

Prof

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Mr. Esutt

c

Mrs Cowling, Goring

c

Mr Allen Dunn

c

Mrs Murre. & Mr Collier

c

Mrs Blackaden

c

Mr. Sherr, Shepherd in Sherr

c

}

Went to
Midnight
Kauka. + J. W. W. W. W.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

July

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
Mrs Collier			c				
Mrs Bond.				c			
Mrs Benson					c		
Mrs Annie					c		
Mrs Butler					c		
Mrs. Allen					c		
Calvin Thompson						c	
Mrs Collier						c	
Mrs Glassbrook etc						c	
James Whitall							c

Charge.

Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

m

5 5 1

5 5 0

12 12 0

5 5 0

2 2

and for

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

aug

4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Mrs. P. Gardner

c

Mrs Herbert Fairford St

c

Mr. Deller Lord

c

Lynne
Regis

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Louise Higgins

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

ACCT NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Aug

18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Lyme Regis x

Newton Abbott

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Aug

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Mr. Leland.

c

Mr. Polage.

c

Chapman
Leland

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Test

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Mrs. S. S. S. S. S.

c

Mrs. Langford, Albany

c

Mrs. S. S. S.

c

Dr. S. S. S.

c

Mrs. S. S. S. S.

c

Mrs. S. S. S. S.

c

Mrs. S. S. S. S.

c

Mrs. S. S. S. S.

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

2 2 0

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

reph

br Pearl. looking. ok

Lay antibodies. unbroken

Shomcliffe
Tollerton
x
Dartford

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

25- 0 0		
---------	--	--

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Zeph

Mr. Carlen

c

Mrs. Bulcher. Volney

c

Mrs. Herbert. (Hampden St.)

c

Mrs. Page. (Carrington)

c

P. H. H. H.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

11 11 0

NAME

och

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5		

Mrs. Owen.

c

Mrs. Walker

c

Mr. J. J. (Wamepa)

c

Mr. Holden.

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
2 2 0		
11 11 0		

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Maj. Taylor. Family
 near Helchen.

L. M. M. M.

Charge.

Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

7 0 0

and had.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Oct

13 14 15 16 17 18 19

Walter Lytle. Malien
 Mrs. Martin. H
 Mrs. McHenry
 James H. Lytle

c

c

c

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

42 0		
------	--	--

2 2 0.		
--------	--	--

3 3 0		
-------	--	--

66 3 0		
--------	--	--

on ✓

NAME

Oct.

Oppenheimer -

E. L. Friesen, Bamberg

Mrs. Samsky

Mrs. Wilson, Reading

Mrs. Leland, High Wycombe

Mrs. Bullen, etc.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25-26

cc

c

c c

c

c

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

*Dr Remyne ... Salted, washed
pans washed, neg. 4*

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

~~2 2 0~~~~2 2 0~~

17 17 0

C. P. Evans

2 2 0

NAME.

Oct

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Mr. Angell

c

Mrs. Field, Balliol, N.H.

c

Mrs. Duncan up. Shepley Oct

c

Col. Burrows, Thane

c

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

1901 11 12 13 14 15 16

Mrs. Mac Donnell

c c

Mrs. Adamsen Toronto

c

Mrs. Giffin Marlow

c

Dr. Harris

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

2 2 0

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
<i>Mr</i>	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Mr Taylor</i>			c		.		
<i>Mr Wm. J. Bunker</i>					c		
<i>Mr Edmunds. Langford</i>						c	

W. Th. L.
44 12 13

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

NAME.

Nov.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
24	25	26	27	28	29	1.

Mrs. J. J. Walsh

Mrs. Parrish.

Mrs. Langstaff.

Mrs. Smith. Hollen

Mrs. Knox. Ch. Hays Ogden.

Miss Smith. Wolney

Mrs. Crown. Waulapt

Th. W. T.
M. D. G.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0		
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2 2 0		
-------	--	--

25 5 0		
--------	--	--

2 2		
-----	--	--

3 3		
-----	--	--

NAME

Sec

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Mr. Morrison

c

Mr. Simey

c

Mrs. Atkinson. Card, Rd

c

Mrs. Long. Volney

c

Mrs. Cowling. Dr. B. H.

c

Ed. Holland. Pershore

c

Mrs. Jennings. Angelen

c

Mr. Nedford Pierce. York

c

Mr. Woodford. (or Colton)

c

Mrs. Langs. baby (or Mellan)

c

Lutz Hoare

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

c or Mallam

2 2 0

c or

2 2 0

Dr Dalglish

Challenham

105 0 0

Dr Dalglish, Birmingham Ct.

2 2 0

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Se

5

9

10

11

12

13

14

Geo. Lewis The North Martin

c

Mr Richardam. Lancelotti

o

c

Mrs Woodley

c

NAME

Dec.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

See Nat. H. 1 field
 Henry Bennett Smith.

c

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

210 0 0

c on Harsh
Dr Greenwell

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Dec

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

Miss Benches

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2

Dr Wright. Charles

NAME. *W. M.**See*

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
29	30	31	1			

*Num dark 43 wh. 5m. sh**C*

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

£ 63. 9m. c on Rankin

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

Memorandum of 1853, 1854, 1855

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

Vaccinations.

161

[illegible]

Vaccinations.

Vaccinations.

163

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.
Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Mr'd, Single
or Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.
Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Mr'd, Single
or Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Jan. 1	Ch. Ch. income Tax		12 12 0	
2	C. P. R.		29 6 9	
3	Wass And chard		2 2 0	
4	Gueline		62 10 0	
7	Mr Harrington		2 2 0	
"	Mr Wells		2 2 0	
8	Born Bk		61 12 10	
12	Mr Wamen		2 2 0	
13	Mr Itagie		3 3 0	
14	Mr Welford		2 2 0	
16	Mr Craig. Lond.		66 3 0	
17	Ch. Ch. C. 13. 15. 5		25 0 0	
18	Geo. Bartlett		2 2 0	
19	It Wright		2 2 0	
26	Miss Tople		10 10 0	
28	Can. Per		10 7 7	
"	Cars - Gas		30 1 7	
Feb 1	Mr Greenwood		2 2 0	
5	Mr Kagab		2 2 0	
7	Mr Willard		36 15 6	
8	Mr Langford		2 2 0	
12	Mr Rinalds		5 0 0	
14	Mr Rauen		2 2 0	
18	Mr Lunnington		2 2 0	
19	Donny Mings		65 14 6	
24	Arch. Gubbell		2 2 0	
27	It. Davis		420 0 0	
28	Rail Tr. Fellers		11 13 4	
			<u>£ 887 11</u>	

Cash Account.

175

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
2	Forward		887 11 1	
2	Bk of Mervel (42.11.4)		57 0 5	
4	Mr Jones		5 0 0	
"	Mr Bent		2 2 0	
"	Madux. ed.		8. 0	
"	V. a Ld/leg.		31 10 0	
6	Mr Mr A 435		87 0 0	
"	Miss Cartwright		2 2 0	
"	Miss Bros		2 2 0	
8	Miss Hobbs		3 3 0	
"	Mr Crofts		2 2 0	
"	Mr Timberne		2 2 0	
14	Mr Gee		2 2 0	
"	Mr Wood		2 2 0	
16	Mr Cannon		2 2 0	
24	Miss Lodge		2 2 0	
"	Miss Thomas		2 2 0	
"	Miss Helchen		2 2 0	
"	H. Mul & Co S & N		4 6	
ap 3	Mr Griffin		28 7 0	
"	C P R. (29. 6. 9)		39 2 4	
"	Miss Castleman		2 2 0	
5	Miss Stillewell		2 2 0	
6	Mr King		2 2 0	
"	Mr Langford		2 2 0	
"	Everline		62 10 0	
"	Born - Bank		61 12	
"	Mr Orleband		2 2 0	
			<u>£1300 0 0</u>	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Forward			1300 0 0	
April 14	Mr. Nierenberg		3 3 0	
"	Miss Bellaslett		2 2 0	
"	Sub. B 869 = R 182 - Inc T - net		137 0 0	
"	Ch. Ch.		25 0 0	
29	Mr. G. Elliott		2 2 0	
20	Mr. Connerman		2 2 0	
"	Mrs. Had Can.		5 5 0	
"	Mr. Hoey		2 2 0	
23	Cash Per 10. 4-7		10 4 7	
"	Cash Gas. \$150.		30 0 0	
21	Mr. G. Elliott		2 2 0	
"	Mr. Moody		2 2 0	
26	Mr. Leese		5 5 0	
"	Mr. Leese Leese		5 5 0	
May 15	Mr. Ayler		25 0 0	
"	Miss Bulson		2 2 0	
" 18	Mr. Morris		2 2 0	
" 20	Miss Bullen		2 2 0	
20	Mr. Care		2 2 0	
22	Mr. Work		2 2 0	
"	Mr. Work		2 2 0	
22	Cash		2 2 0	
22	Lady Mearns		40 0 0	
22	Mr. Robinson		31 10 0	
"	Mr. Taylor		2 2 0	
24	Lord Parkcliffe		10 10 0	
"	Apple & Co. Book. \$ 28.98		577 10 0	
26	Mr. Davis		2 2 0	
"	Mr. Ashworth		5 2 0	
			2243 8 4	

Cash Account.

177

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
del	Forward		2243 8.	4
26	Mrs Andrews		2 2 0	
28	Mrs. Faber		21 10 0	
29	Mrs Rosenheim		3 3 0	
30	S. R. Hatfield		210 0 0	
31	Wagon Stork (#2200)		57 10 0	
2.	BK Mnt \$277 + 111 = 79.16 = 55.17.		79 16 7	
3	Mrs Felding		2 2 0	
4	Mrs Philpots		2 2 0	
6	Mrs Benz.		2 2 0	
8	Frederick Thine		31 10 0	
11	Mrs Scott		2 2 0	
"	Mrs Robbins		2 2 0	
12	Mrs Nicholas		105 0 0	
"	Mrs Turner		2 2 0	
15	Mrs. Whisen.		2 2 0	
"	Miss Kennedy		2 2 0	
"	Mrs. Russell		2 2 0	
16	Mrs. Knott		2 2 0.	
18	Mrs. Wells.		2 2 0	
"	Wanloare Canada		100 0 0	
11	Frederick Strong		5 5 0	
19	Wilfred H. Thomas		210 0 0	
"	Superior Band. 435		57 0 0	
21	Mrs. Alsop		31 00 0	
"	Mrs. Wooster		2 2 0	
22	W R Morris		3 3 0	
23	Mrs. Mursey		2 2 0	
			<u>23218 0 0</u>	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
June 23.	Forboard		£ 32 18 0	0
26	Mrs. Dr. Bloxam pub		2 2 0	
"	a B table. Chwell.		3 3 0	
"	Mr Ballard		2 2 0	
28	Mrs Clarke		26 5 0	
29	Mrs Nichols		3 3 0	
30	Mrs Currie		3 3 0	
July 20	Mr Raby		2 2 0	
" "	Lady Bonkhill		2 2 0	
" 3	Mr Fackrell		5 5 0	
" 4	C P R. 177 + 8 = 185 = 39.2.4 =		27 7 8	
"	a B. Clipping. . .		2 2 0	
"	Cosmopolite		2 2 0	
"	Twelve		62 10 0	
7	S. Doncaster		210 0 0	
9	Miss Cooling		21 0 0	
10	Lancet		12 0 0	
10	Miss Daniel		2 0 0	
"	Miss Liffhouse		2 2 0	
11	Don. Blk		61 12 0	
12	Miss Parker		2 2 0	
13	2 Mr Beard		2 2 0	
"	9 T. Swain		2 2 0	
"	Ch. Ch. & Co		14 19 4	
15	W. W. Waller		23 2 0	
"	Ohio Gas, \$150		30 0 0	
"	Can. Per.		10 4 7	
18	on call		2 2 0	
27	Ray cutting		2 0 0	
			£3768 7 0	

Cash Account.

179

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward		£ 3766 7 0	
25	Mrs Bond		2 2 0	
1	Mrs Carson		5 5 0	
"	Mrs Jones		5 5 0	
"	Mrs Ballen		12 12 6	
3	Calver Thomson		5 5 0	
"	Mrs Glagebrook		2 2 0	
57	Mrs Gershon		2 2 0	
6	Mrs Bullen		2 2 0	
24	G. & Co. Walth. St.		5 5 0	
14.	Mrs Langford		2 2 0	
Oct 7	St. M. M. (£ 35. 19. 12.)		51 7 5	
2	Mrs Henry		2 2 0	
14	Lady Ambrosius		25 15 0	
"	Mrs Humble		2 2 0	
16	Col Carter		2 2 0	
28	Mrs. Name		11 11 0	
Oct 1	Mrs Walker.		2 2 0	
"	Mrs. Fisher.		11 11 0	
"	Wendover Press		2 10 0	
2	C. P. R. (177 = 39. 2 2 - £ 14. 7 =		27 2 7	
10	B. M. M. £ 61. 12 - 11 =		61 12 10	
11	C. & S. 150 =		30 0 0	
13	Mrs Helchen		6 10 0	
16	Mrs. Norton		2 2 0	
Sup.	20. 9 - 2 + 162 = 182 = 64		183 0 0	
17	Mrs McKenzie		3 3 0	
18	Ch. Ch.		25 0 0	
19	Mrs. S. Allen		42 0 0	
			£ 4302. 10 0	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward	£	4302 10	0
64.21	Ch. Daren		2 2	0
" 23.	J H Hyde		66 3	0
27	Mr Walsh		2 2	0
"	Mr Dundas		3 3	0
25	Mr Bellendge		2 2	0
"	Mrs James		66 3	0
28	Cam Penn		10 4	7
25	Mrs Owen		3 3	0
Nov 5	Mrs H. Colwell		17 17	0
6	Ch. Barnes		2 2	0
7	Mr Gray		2 2	0
9	Mrs Field		2 2	0
12.	Mrs Griffin		2 2	0
"	Mrs Adanson		2 2	0
18	Mr Edmunds		2 2	0
23	Mr Long		2 2	0
24	Mrs Taylor		2 2	0
28	Parrish		2 2	
"	Mr Walsh		2 2	
"	Rev Mr Smith		5 5	0
20	Mrs Smith		2 2	0
"	Mr Green		3 3	0
"	John Locke		3 3	0
Dec 1	Wm. Van Hook. £		57 10	
2	Mrs Long		2 2	0
3	Ch. Hunt = - duty £ 50.		71 18.	4
4	Ch. Holland		105 0	0
			£ 4643	10 0

Cash Account.

181

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Dec	Forward		4645 10 0	
3-	Mrs Allinson		2 2 0	
11	Apple & Co. Nov 25-25-		5-00 0 0	
6	Mrs Jennings		2 2 0	
8	Geo Lewis		31 10 0	
10	Mrs Richardson		3 3 0	
16	Mrs Woodruff		3 3 0	
21	Joseph Bennett		210 0 0	
24	Over. Cam. Loan Loan		103 0 0	
11	Mrs Bamber		2 2 0	
22	Mrs Pone		3 3 0	
			<u>£ 55-04 0 0</u>	

Cash Account.

183

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
---------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

BILL
SENT.THOMAS
J. HAYNAME.
THOMAS
J. HAYAMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
---------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

Cash Account.

187

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
---------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

BILL
SENT.TRADE
DATE

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

Cash Account.

189

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
---------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

for	CPR. 177 39.2		27 7	1
	Cash		62 1	0
to	Don Hall		01 12	2

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
---------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
---------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

BILL
SENT.AMOUNT
PAID.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

THE
PRACTITIONER'S
VISITING-LIST

PERPETUAL EDITION
FOR SIXTY PATIENTS, WEEKLY, PER YEAR

CONTENTS

	PAGES
DAILY RECORD	2-213
OBSTETRIC ENGAGEMENTS AND PRACTICE	214-225
VACCINATIONS	226-229
DEATH REGISTER.	230-233
ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.	234-237
ADDRESSES OF NURSES.	238-239
CASH ACCOUNT	240-256



PHILADELPHIA
LEA & FEBIGER

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NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Jan 1919

1 2 3 4

VISITING-LIST

PRACTITIONERS

PERMANENT EDITION

FOR SIXTY PATIENTS WEEKLY PER YEAR

CONTENTS

1-100	General Practice
101-200	Internal Medicine and Surgery
201-300	Obstetrics and Gynecology
301-400	Pediatrics
401-500	Specialties of Medicine
501-600	Specialties of Surgery
601-700	Other Specialties



PHILADELPHIA
LEA & FEBIGER

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Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Jan

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Mrs. Wright
 Lady. 9th 1840

c

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 "

2 2 "

NAME.

Jan

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Mr Arbery. Waulage

c

Miss Wegman. Ladder

c

Mrs. Dillon. on

c

H. B. Hunt

c

Mrs. Miller.

c

Mr. Carter Hunt

c

Record.

7

Charge.

Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

14 14 0

3 3 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

2 2 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Jan

Miss Armstrong, Hampshire

C

Mr Rosenbaum "

C

Mr Reman, Chester

C

Mr. Howard, Lumberton

C

Mrs. Adams, (Dorchester)

C

Mrs. Surfer

C

Mr. Gilman

C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

\$ 315 0 0		
------------	--	--

2 2 0		
-------	--	--

NAME

Jan

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

Mrs. C. Carr. Nub.

c

Flo. Brauns.

c

Mrs. Elwes. Fairford

c

Mrs. Lulu. Hudson

c c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2	2	4
---	---	---

31	60	0
----	----	---

Dr 1 day. (Mushu Pukney)

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

5- 5- 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Feb

Mrs. Sander

c

Hq. - Lyons

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

5 Prouse. meningitis. not pd.

4 4

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Feb

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Mr. Aslett

c

Mr. Freeman, Woodstock

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

25th Freeborn. not paid. Heart.

8 8 0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
23	24	25	26	27	28	1st

Feb

Mr J. J. Smith-
 Capt. Morsey.
 Capt. Napier. Helmsford.
 Mess. Mather. 5th.
 Capt. Warren. 27th
 Mr Roberts 27th

c

c

c

c

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

3 3 0

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Fitch

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Mr. Seldiffe. Savery Bridge

2

Mr. Holden. Birmingham

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

5 0 1

5 0 1

NAME.

march

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Mr Northdown

C

Mr Perkins Shipster

C

Mrs. Hunt. C C

C

Mr Griffin & L. Martin

C

Mrs. Watham

C

Mrs. Lollwing

C

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Dr. Simpson

Dr. Smith

2 2 0

4 2 0

30 9 0

2 2 0

NAME	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
March	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Miss Jones. (Mr. Meikle - 1884)				c			
Mr. Paris. (Thyrid)				c			
Miss Jones. Munches				c			
Miss James. Clifton				c			
Miss Field						c	

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

3	3	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

2	2	0
---	---	---

to Munkle address

to Vashy.

to Linton

NAME.

March 23

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Mrs Barber

c

Mrs Pierfeld

c

Madame Surgen

c

Mrs Powell -

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2	2	0
3	0	0
2	2	0

98 Lancaster

NAME.

april

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

Mr. R. Barker Dublin

C

Mr. James Butler

C

Mr. Merrill

C

Mr. Everhard. Lecker

C

Mr. Clark

C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2	0	0
5	5	0
2	2	0
105	0	0

c D Randlin 68.50

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

April

6 7 8 9 10 11 12

for McGowan.

Miss ~~McGowan~~ Challenor

1
 Monday
 Bm a
 meeting

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

42	0	0	C on Hunt. Aug 1892
----	---	---	---------------------

			C on Harbottle. Aug 1892.
--	--	--	---------------------------

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19

W. J. G. Bell
Wm. Higgins

c

x

x

+ began inf. at back of eye. Look - swollen -
face and a curious peculiar dermatitis.
c - fever - looked like a Vincent's angina but
was streptococcus

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

33 12 0

23 0

Donington & Slyte

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Page.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Dr. Parkhurst Bradley		c		x	x			

+ ~~Worcester~~ forth-out, very awkward as
 had asked all the Professors of Medicine
 in the Schools of Gr. Britain & Ireland to
 meet Dr. Graham (the new Prof of Med,
 who came, at Bristol) at dinner at the
 Athenaeum Club. Sir H. Hallam met
 after 11 hrs. Better next day

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

C Dr Sathers. 50

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
22	23	24	30	1	2	3

upst

Mrs Carlson.

3.

Mrs Emma Kunkin

c

Mrs Black

c

Mrs Pearl Kunkin

c

Mrs Heilant

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

3 3 0

15 15 -

2 2 0

*Dr. Rent**Dr. ungt. lading*

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

my

4 5 6 7 8 9 10

On over Fishguard

c

Miss Lillieholer, Gr. Missa

c

Miss. Aylebury

" " c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

L L o

NAME.

my

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Mr Hine alle My

c

Mr Margill-

c

Mr Rayler

8 1 5

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

21	0	0
2	2	
22	1	8

NAME

May

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Mr Zimm. Bessler

c

Lef. Ogden

Mr Rosendale Grumbst

c

St Parkhurst Bradley

Miss Orchard.

on

c

Mr Graham's Pat. Washington

c

Rev Mr Edwards, Hagly. 1871

c

H. Shaw. London

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

20 0 0

5 1 0

5 5 0

NAME.

May

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Rev Mr Halkett D.D.	C							
Mrs. Smith. (M Dalgluagh)		C						
Mr Gellat		C						
Charly Bell			C					
Mr P Hurst				S				
Mrs J. Kennedy Lusk						C		

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

S. Counsel.
Arline.

220		
-----	--	--

220		
-----	--	--

551		
-----	--	--

NAME.

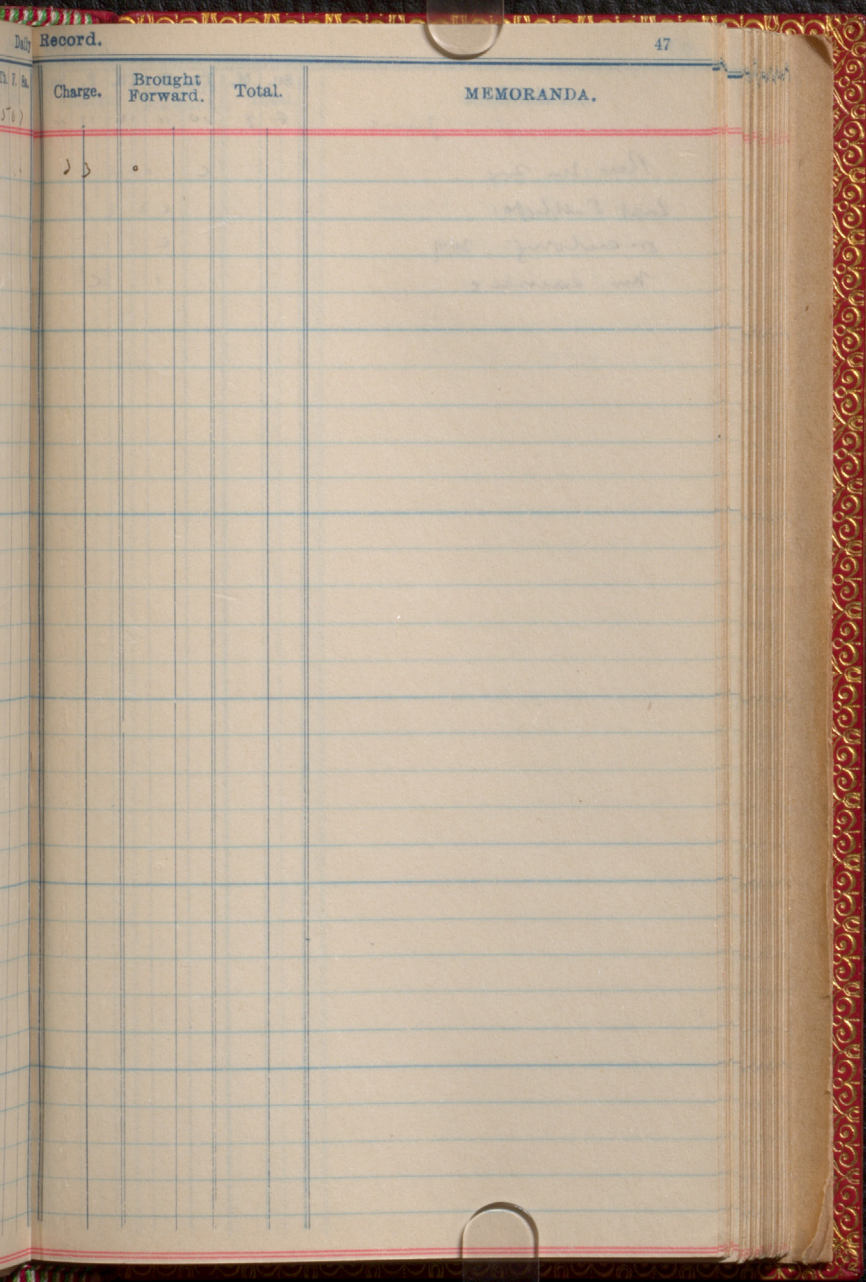
June

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Ken Fuller (in thousands)

c . . .



Daily

Record.

47

Ch. F. B.
5767

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

23

.

Handwritten notes in the memorandum section:
...
...
...
...

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

June

6 7 10 11 12 13 14

Rev. Mr Fox

c

Capt Fullhope.

c

on aulong, ny

c

Mr. Lawrence

c

Ch. P. in
No. 11

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

3 3 0

3 3 0

NAME

June

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

L. Strong.

c

Mrs Treadwell. Fanny

c

Mrs Sutt Cardiff

c

Mrs Caulfield

c

Mrs. Wm. J. St.

c

Mrs West. Dorothy

c

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

3 3 0

5 5 0

2 2 0

3 3 0

NAME

June

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Mrs. H. J.

c

Miss C. H. Lane, D.H.

c

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

Faint handwritten notes in the memorandum section.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

July

29 30 1 2 3 4 5

Mrs Little William

c

Mrs Currier Challenor

c

Mrs Browne 12 Hyde Park Sq

c

Mrs Jones. (on Whitelock St)

c

Ch. Dr.	Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

5-5-0

2-2-1

66 3 0

2 2 0

Dr. Carsten

Dr. Haulthorn

Dr. W. Andersen (Bauplan)

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.

July

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	----	----	----

* On Monday 30th at the College Club
 dinner I eat in a little draught & felt
 chilled & all week felt as if a cold were
 coming on. Tuesday 31st & 1st. I felt ready & stayed
 in bed. Friday I went to town. The Assoc. of
 British Physicians & the presentation of the
 volumes on the occasion of my 30th birth day.
 At the meeting in the afternoon I began to cough
 & decided to come home, by 8 I had a high
 fever, felt a bit chilly & that night coughed
 almost incessantly. Saturday - Sunday, &
 Monday I had fever, in & off, much cough of
 a peculiarly irritating character, like that
 attests of broncho pneumonia. There was
 no rustiness in the sputum which was scanty
 & very tenacious. No loud rales, no pain, nothing
 seemed to check the cough. I got up on
 the 17th & felt very shaky for a week or more

MEMORANDA.

27.8.
6/11/12

aged
-
log.
age
age
aged

f
then
on
early
nothing

a scene

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

NAME, *MEM*

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19

*24**head*

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

perched - the 1st of
regiment - and
military - and
about 2nd
military - and

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

20 21 22 23 24 25 26

July

Dr. Balt. Welnes-

Mr. Forager

Mr. Henden.

Mr. G. P. P. P.

Mr. P. P. P. P.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

5-5-0		
-------	--	--

5-5-0		
-------	--	--

2-2-0		
-------	--	--

2-2-0		
-------	--	--

NAME.

July

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

Mr. J. J. M. Bradley

C

Mr. Andrews Toddington

C

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

24.	3.	0
-----	----	---

63	2	0
----	---	---

in Salt water.

NAME.

any

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

8

8

St. Michael's Bay
Korze

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Aug

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	15	19	2	.	7	11

Mr Abel.

15

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	---------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Aug

2 2 20 22 2 25 31

It d

4₂

V. 6.
25

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

2nd

1 2 3 4 5 6

H. B. Key

T. No.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME, MEM

Leph.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

P. No.
N. No.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Left

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Mrs. Waller			c				
Mrs. Farago			c				
Mrs. Kinglee				c			
Mrs. Lester Waterbury				c	.		
Mrs. Whibley				c	.	c	
Mrs. Tyser morning					c		
for Somerset Club Cashmere					c		
Lady Moore.					c		
Mrs. Duncan. Dr. Kedd					c		
Mrs. Burra, School						c	
Capt. Wilkinson							5

Charge.

Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

8-5-0

2-2-0

1-3-0

8-5-0

5-0-0

3-3-0

42-0-0

8-5-0

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Mrs

Mrs Martin Glasgow

Glasgow -
Edinburgh

Left Edinburgh 10 pm - R.R. strike at
12 and train stopped at Newcastle.

Left a note and came this morning
Sept 2nd - Sunday. Lunched at
on the way - laid up 29th & 30th. usual
cold in head & thin hoarseness & a little cough.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
---------	------------------	--------

MEMORANDA.

2 2 0

5 25 0

Dr. Hess

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Nuss Husband

c c

He had with cold Wed - Friday
 I got up every day & went out. I was
 hoarse but did not feel really unwell
 I always felt. when I began to cough &
 felt feverish - a short hard cough without
 expectation.

Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

Repn d. of Dr Husband

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Date

Record.

83

Dr. Cr.

9 10

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Th.	F.	Sa.
6	17	28

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Date

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Date

Record.

89

To. P. a.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

W. Th. P. A.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

AC NAME. MEM

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Th. 7. 1/2

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

NAME _____

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

W. Th. P.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Th. 1. 2.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

W. Th. F. S.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

W. T. P. N.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME:

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
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Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME. 1234

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

NAME, NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.

M.

Tu.

W.

Th.

F.

88.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

AGE NAME SEX

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME _____

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME. M

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge. Brought Forward. Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

W. T. 1. 1.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

W. E. L.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Brook
Harw

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Boo
Per

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME. X

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

W.	Th.	1.	8
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Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

W. T. 13

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge. Brought Forward. Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Th. P. 12

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

SUNDAY
MORNING

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Boat
Ferry

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

ACCT NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

W. T. F. S.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Doubt
Forward

N. Th. P. A.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

W. Th. P. S.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME, CH

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

W. Th. P. n.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

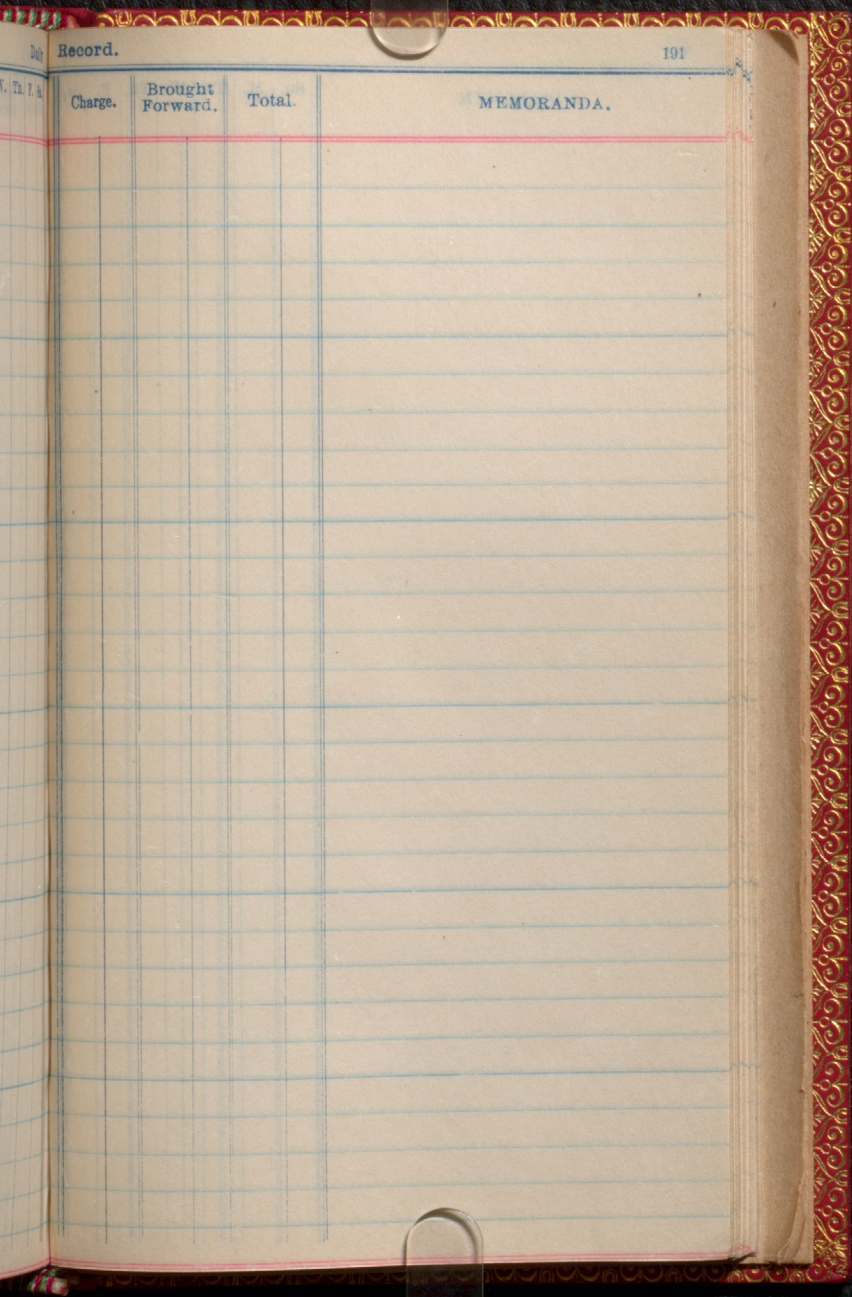
Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Boat
Forwa



Date

Record.

191

W. Th. P. & A.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

W. Th. P. 3

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Domet
Forward

W. T. P. H.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Brought
forward

W. Th. L. A.

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
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brought
forward

Charge.

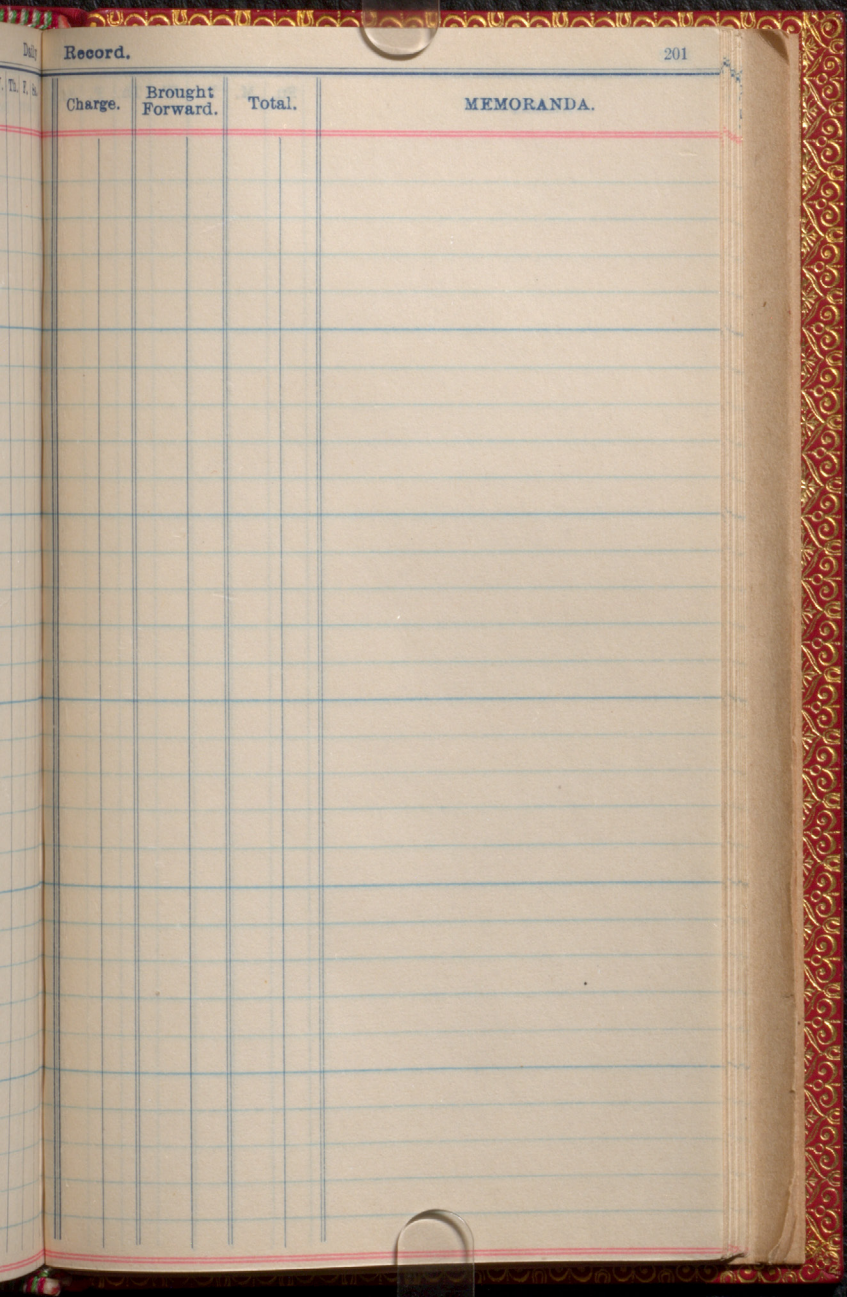
Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa. Brought Forward



Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Brought
Forward

Th. F. Sa

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Brought
Forward

Th.	F.	S.
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102
103	104	105
106	107	108
109	110	111
112	113	114
115	116	117
118	119	120
121	122	123
124	125	126
127	128	129
130	131	132
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136	137	138
139	140	141
142	143	144
145	146	147
148	149	150
151	152	153
154	155	156
157	158	159
160	161	162
163	164	165
166	167	168
169	170	171
172	173	174
175	176	177
178	179	180
181	182	183
184	185	186
187	188	189
190	191	192
193	194	195
196	197	198
199	200	201
202	203	204
205	206	207
208	209	210
211	212	213
214	215	216
217	218	219
220	221	222
223	224	225
226	227	228
229	230	231
232	233	234
235	236	237
238	239	240
241	242	243
244	245	246
247	248	249
250	251	252
253	254	255
256	257	258
259	260	261
262	263	264
265	266	267
268	269	270
271	272	273
274	275	276
277	278	279
280	281	282
283	284	285
286	287	288
289	290	291
292	293	294
295	296	297
298	299	300
301	302	303
304	305	306
307	308	309
310	311	312
313	314	315
316	317	318
319	320	321
322	323	324
325	326	327
328	329	330
331	332	333
334	335	336
337	338	339
340	341	342
343	344	345
346	347	348
349	350	351
352	353	354
355	356	357
358	359	360
361	362	363
364	365	366
367		

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Brought
Forward

Th. I. A.

Charge.	Brought Forward.	Total.
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MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----

Brought Forward.

Debit

Record.

209

Th. F. M.

Charge.

Brought Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Brought Forward
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	-----------------

[illegible]

NAME

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. Sa.

Brought
Forward.

Th. 1. 1/2

Charge.

Brought
Forward.

Total.

MEMORANDA.

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

AGE OF CHILD.

NAME OF CHILD.	No.	Sex	Race.	Wght.	Lgth.	Presen- tation.	ADDRESS.
----------------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------	--------------------	----------

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

NAME OF CHILD.

[illegible]

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------

Date of Child

NAME OF FATHER.	Age	NAME OF MOTHER.	Age	End Last Menst.	Date Exptd. Conf't.	Date Del'd.	IF CHILD.
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------	-----------

[illegible]

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

Vaccinations.

227

SULT.

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

Vaccinations.

229

[illegible]

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.

Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Mr'd, Single
or Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.

Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Mr'd, Single
or Widowed

PLACE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

ADDRESSES OF NURSES.

Cash Account.

241

DATE PAID.	WHEN PAID.	BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
7 7	5	10	Mrs Clark		66 0 0	
62 10	4	17	Mr Renthies		2 2 0	
61 14	9	12	Mr Guffin		30 9 0	
2 2	9	15	Mr Hefelt		2 2 00	
2 2	1	"	Wm. Latham		2 2 0	
11 14	11	10	Mrs Jarvis		3 3 0	
3 3	1	22	Mrs James		2 2 0	
10 0	1	"	Mrs J. James		2 2 0	
30 0	0	24	Mr Barber		2 2 0	
2 2	1	"	Rad T. Jellum, & Co		11 10 3	
2 2	1	26	Mrs Field		2 2 0	
2 2	1	"	Mr. Singer		5 0 0	
15 0	0	"	Miss Bartley		2 2 0	
2 2	1	April	Lady House		3 3 0	
2 2	1	"	Mr. Lutz		2 2 0	
31 10	1	"	Thos. Barton		2 2 0	
2 2	1	"	Sam. Bell		61 14 0	
3 3	1	3	Mr. Menden		2 2 0	
5 5	1	"	Mr. Davis		5 5 0	
61 6	6	4	Eveline		62 10 0	
4 4	4	"	C. P. R. 27-7		39 2 0	
8 8	0	"	Mr. Overland		105 0 0	
3 3	3	13	Cms. 9 as \$150		30 0 0	
2 2	0	14	Cam. Permont		10 0 0	
18 15	6	"	D. J. Artell		33 10 0	
4 3	3	15	Mrs. Newall		42 0 0	
5 1	0	"	500 7869 = \$182 - 2 Lg \$54		182 11 0	
5 0	0	15	Mr. Luffus		3 0 0	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
24	Ch. Ch. 7.17		25 0	
26	Mrs Caldwell		2 2 0	
"	Benn J.		1 1 0	
26	Mrs Wilson		2 2 0	
2	Mrs Black		3 3 0	
"	Mrs Bolling		52 10 0	
"	Mrs Walcott		2 0 0	
2	Mrs Pratt		15 15 0	
5	Mrs. Arch.		2 2 0	
11	Mrs Home		21 0 0	
12	Mrs Mayhew		2 2 0	
13	Mrs. Hensley		52 10 0	
17	Mrs Rayler		22 1 0	
20	Appleton & Co \$3100		600 0 0	
21	Mrs Rendale		5 0 0	
23	Mrs Young		20 0 0	
24	Mrs Gillett		2 2 0	
26	his "		3 0 0	
"	Mrs Straus		5 5 0	
27	Mrs Thumby		2 2 0	
31	Mrs Graham		2 2 0	
"	Mrs. Hudson		2 2 0	
2	Wm Loan English		57 10 0	
"	Col. Kennedy		5 5 0	
3	BK Mount (43.3.0)		61 12 10	
7	Miller		3 3 0	
8	Fry		2 2 0	
"	Sal diffie		3 3 0	

Cash Account.

243

DATE	BILL PAID	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
10		Mrs Treadwell		3 3 0	
2		Mrs Scott		5 5 0	
11		Mrs Campbell		2 2 0	
21		Mrs West		3 3 0	
26		Rozalhe. Curdable		9 11 1	
9		ch. ch. returned her tin		18 19 6	
24		Miss Williams		5 5 0	
15	1/10	C P R. \$ 40. - 12 2 1/2		40 2 9	
1		Drum. Blk.		61 12 10	
3.		Miss Carter		2 2 0	
11		Gas. \$15.		30 0 0	
11		Canada Remount		10 10 0	
20		Mrs Farnsworth		5 5 0	
2		Mrs Kiddle		5 5 0	
1		Mr Geo Faily		2 2 0	
15		Mrs Gifford		24 3 0	
16		Miss J. Hapfeld		2 2 0	
3		Mrs Andrews		63 3 0	
5		Blk Muntvent.			
22	Sept 12	Mrs Farnsworth		5 5 0	
2		Mrs Wether		2 2 0	
2		Mrs Whitley		3 3 0	
7	10	Mrs Tyler		5 5 0	
5		Lady House		3 3 0	
1	12	Mr Barra		42 0 0	
3		Oxford Press		1 4 0	
2		Capt. Liddle		5 5 0	
3		Miss		2 2 0	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward			
Sept 29	Welch & Schermer		5 5	
"	Wm Martin		525 0 0	
"	Waddy House		3 3	
Oct 1	C P R.		21 4	
6	Wm Bank		64 18	
7	Baselag Smeke		62 10	
	Gas Co		24 14 7	
	Bank Mont		43 3	
	Dom Bank		718 15 2	
Dec 31	C P R Comm		32 10 8	
1920.	C P R		37 15 9	
Apr	Ch Ch		21 10 7	
Jan	Smeke		60 9	

Cash Account.

245

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
5-5				
207 0 1				
3 3				
81 4				
66 15				
62 10				
24 14 7				
43 3				
18 15 6				
32 10 8				
37 15 9				
26 10 9				

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

Cash Account.

247

[illegible]

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
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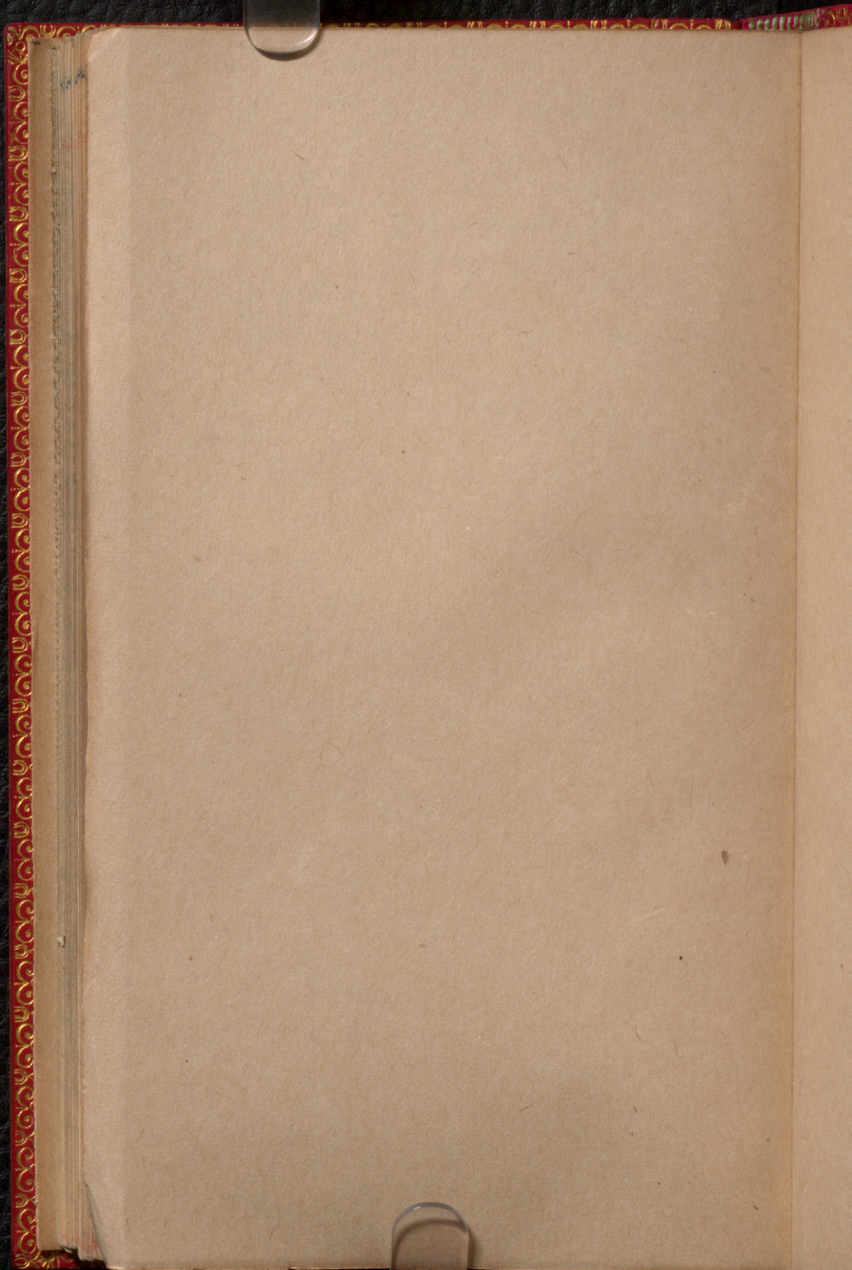
BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
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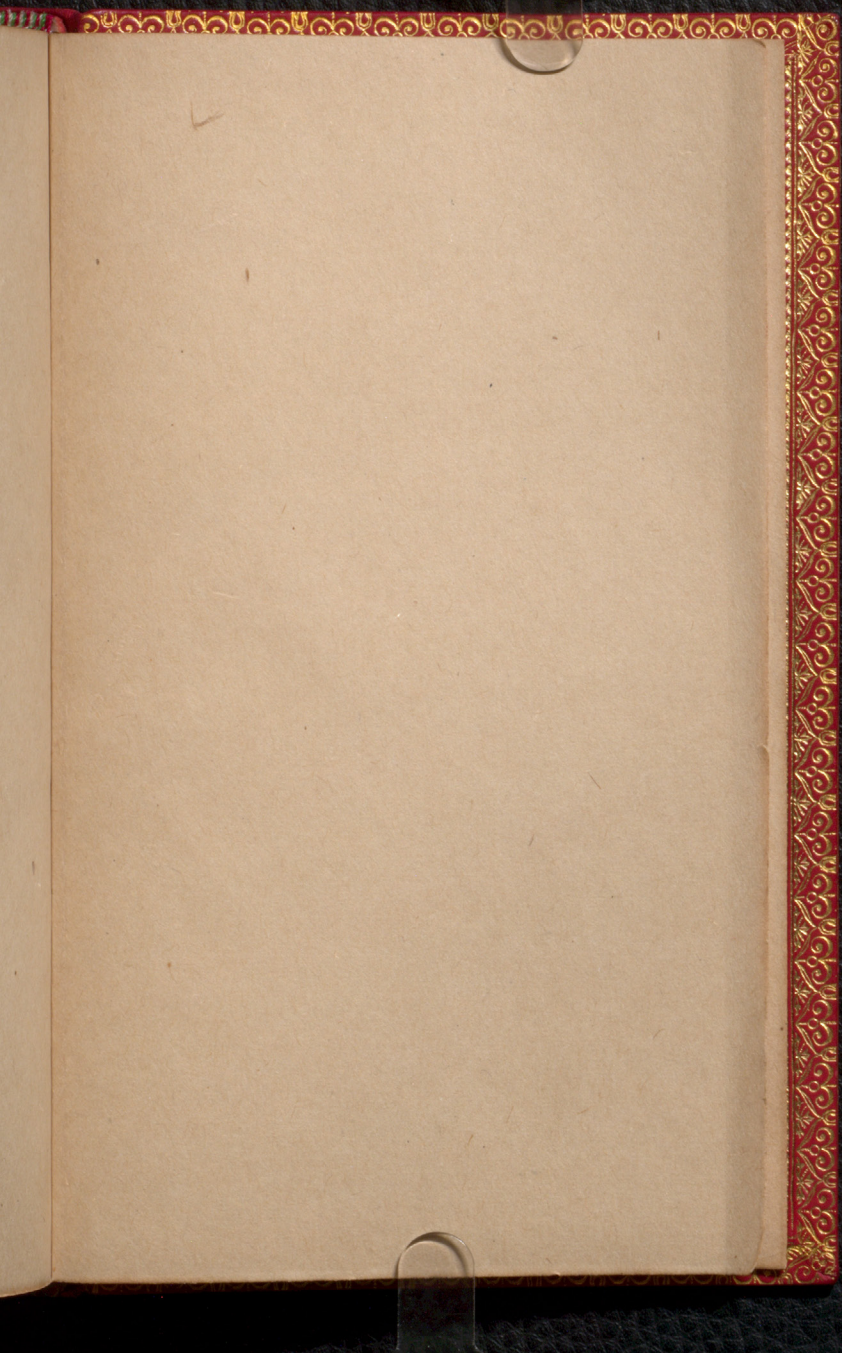
ILL ENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
-------------	-------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

I 3	BILL	NAME.	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	WHEN
	SENT.		CHARGED.	PAID.	PAID.

AMOUNT	WE
PAID.	PA

PAID.





#252378878

v. 13

MS
Acc. no. 302
v. 13



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OF
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OXFORD

